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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Indo-China

It does not seem that any hard and fast conclusions were reached at the recent Washington conference on the subject of Indo-China, but it is interesting to observe that the new plan for finishing the war proposed by General Navarre has been hailed in unofficial quarters in America as the solution to the problem. General Navarre's conception has yet to be espoused by the French Government, but one essential element in it would be the realisation of the independence outlined in the Note to the Associated States last month, which would mean the transference of the remaining powers still reserved by France to the three Governments. Talks are shortly to be held on this subject. General Navarre expects that independence will bring full engagement of the States in the war and take away the *raison d'être* of the Vietnam in so far as its supporters are merely Nationalists. But to make this possible a greater effort by the French would be needed in Indo-China meanwhile, and there is no prospect of a quick conclusion. The Vietnamese forces are now stronger than ever. There is no question of internationalising the war or removing its conduct from French hands, but obviously the plan would require increased military aid from America. This would certainly be forthcoming, but the objections to the plan in France are natural and cogent.

If France is now according to the States all and more than the Vietnamese asked for in the first place, what is the war about? The answer, which does not seem to hold much water in French opinion, is that this is one of the main battlefronts in the world struggle against Communism. But if it is permissible to negotiate with the enemy in Korea, why not in Indo-China? Mr Dulles does not look at it this way, and it appears that the idea of a negotiated peace with the Vietnamese is most unwelcome in Washington. If the war were internationalised, this would mean that American generals would participate in its conduct, and foreign contingents might be added to the French Union forces. The French are probably right in thinking that this would bring China in on the other side. M. Bidault has pressed for consideration of Indo-China at the political conference following a Korean truce because he fears that China may switch her forces. There does not seem to be any immediate danger of this. M. Bidault is also understood to have told Mr Dulles how strong the feeling is in France for negotiation of some sort.

It seems rather strange to negotiate on Indo-China with the Chinese, as would happen at a political conference, instead of with the Vietnamese. The only men who can end the war are Ho Chi Minh and his colleagues. This view is now widely held in France, and M. Bidault does not seem to have much support for his idea. An eminent colonial expert, Mr Albert Sarraut, who is President of the French Union, one of the constitutional advisory bodies, has argued strongly for the advantages of negotiation with Ho Chi Minh. There appears to be no love lost between the Chinese and the Indo-Chinese, even the rebels, and he suggests that an attempt to negotiate with the Chinese would only make matters worse. The French Union as a whole is going through a troublesome period, but a solution in Indo-China would give a fillip to the whole structure.

NEW RIOTS IN E. GERMANY

GOVT BUILDINGS SET ON FIRE

Anti-Reds Clash With Police

Berlin, Aug. 2. East Germans revolted again against their Communist government tonight after the Communists had clamped down a road and rail blockade of Berlin for 18,000,000 Soviet Zone residents seeking gift food parcels.

In towns through East Germany, furious anti-Communists set fire to government buildings, fought with police and called strikes in a new effort to overthrow the Soviet-backed government.

The revolt began in Chemnitz, Merseburg and Potsdam and spread to other cities and towns like wildfire, according to reports given by East Germans who managed to run the Communist blockade and get to Berlin.

In Potsdam, the East Germans said, police fired on thousands of East Germans who attacked police blocking the railway station and their way to West Berlin.

In Chemnitz, masses of East Germans overpowered police and set afire government buildings and government-run food stores, the East Germans said. Workers at the vast Leuna chemical plant in Merseburg went on strike to enforce demands for the resignation of the government and workers at other plants also planned strikes, the reports said.

West Berlin Red Cross officials confirmed reports of clashes between police and East Germans in Potsdam. The officials said the police opened fire continuously on Germans attacking the railway station. The number of casualties was not known.

Only some 50 miles from Berlin, police fought and routed several hundred workers from the Leuna chemical works at Merseburg, who had attempted to carry through their hunger march to Berlin despite the Communist blockade.

East Berlin, centre of the June 17 revolt, was quiet. But East Berliners may still cross the open East-West border to get food packages. Today's ban on railway travel applied only to residents of East Germany. From all corners of the Soviet Zone came reports of anti-Communist demonstrations, attacks on government buildings and clashes with police after workers found their way to Berlin for food.

Reuters reports that angry crowds of 50,000 shouted and demonstrated on the station in Potsdam, southwest of Berlin, Oranienburg in the north, and Staaken in the west.

Only a few hundred East Germans managed to cross the border to tell the story.

They said many East Germans boarded trains in the off East German cities last night before the East German Railway Ministry announced last night that no tickets to Berlin would be sold in East Germany because "the United States and German warmongers" intended to "organize provocations" in Berlin directed against the power of the workers and farmers in the German Democratic Republic.

Ambassador James B. Conant, United States High Commissioner in Germany, arrived here from West Germany to inspect the food distribution centres.

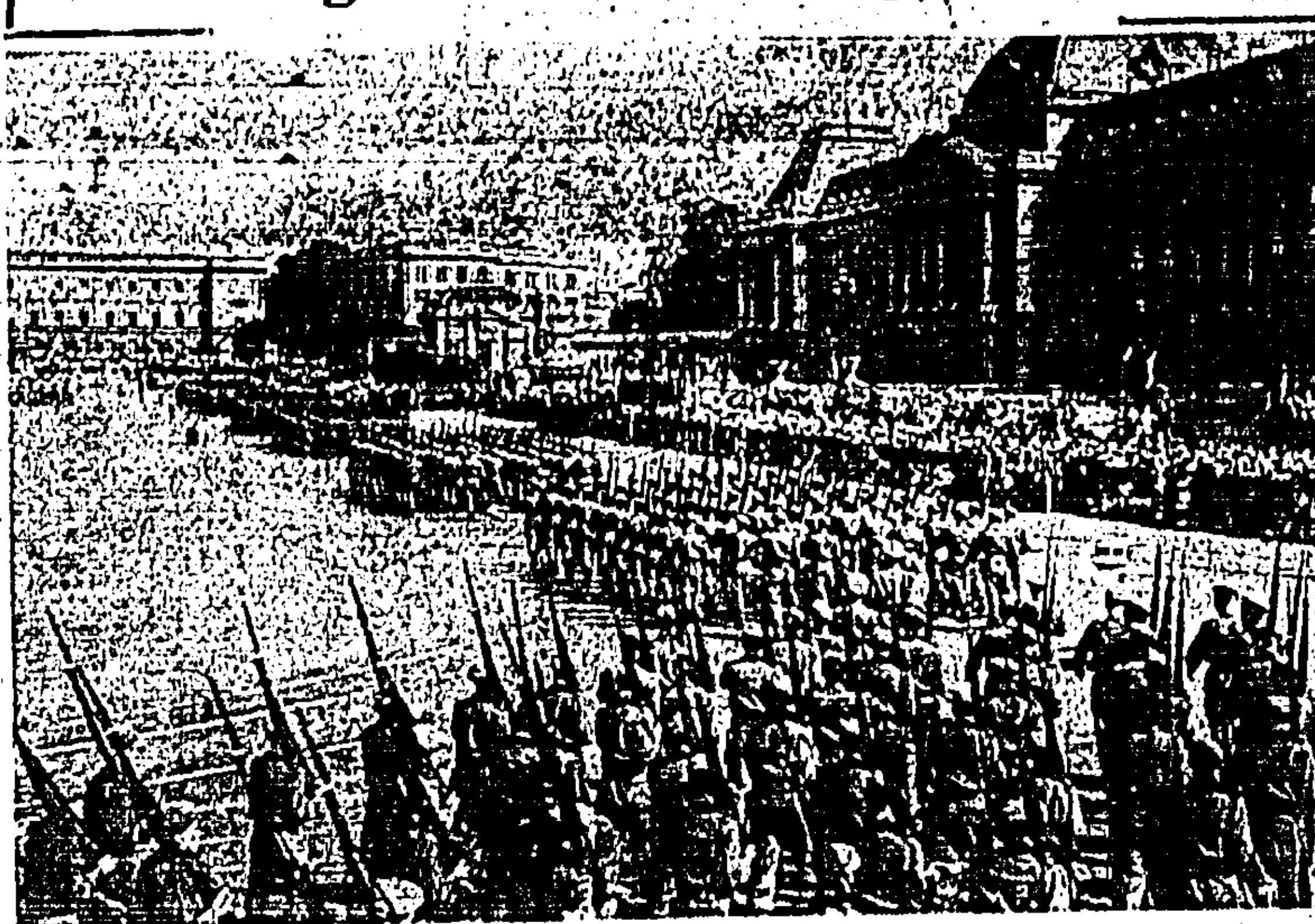
MORE FOOD

Dr Conant today informed Mayor Ernst Reuter that America will send 5,000 tons of food weekly for nine more weeks under President Eisenhower's relief programme for East Germany.

He said a tentative plan was worked out by American and German Government officials under which 5,000 tons of staple foods would arrive each week in three ships.

Mayor Reuter told Dr Conant that in view of these plans, he was prepared to continue the present relief scheme beyond August 15.

Belgian National Day Feted



Marching lines of troops in the Place des Palais, Brussels, where King Baudouin of the Belgians took the salute, during the National Belgian Fete held last month.

— London Express.

Polygamous Village Becomes Ghost Town

Short Creek, Arizona, Aug. 2.

The polygamous village of Short Creek whose male population was whisked off to prison 400 miles away a week ago was also emptied of its women and children over the weekend.

Today the remote village — which a week ago was a community of 37 men, 86 women, and 263 children — is a ghost town. The only remaining inhabitants are eight teen-age boys permitted to stay behind to milk the village cows.

Yesterday the last 157 children and 38 mothers were loaded into buses by state officials to begin a 500 mile journey to the state capital of Phoenix.

The decision to move everyone out of Short Creek was taken after Sheriff Frank Porter said he overheard some of the men plotting to take their families away from the village when they were released on bail.

Judge Lorna Lockwood who had been in this "Fundamentalist" religious community since the authorities first descended on it in force a week ago, assembled the women and children in the schoolhouse yesterday and told them that the children were to be taken to Phoenix.

The mothers could remain behind she told them. But they could accompany their children if they wished. Not one mother remained behind.

OWN WAY OF LIFE

The villagers who lived their own way of life in their remote isolated village in the northern edge of this desert state were "Fundamentalists" who clung to the now discarded polygamous practices of the Mormons, members of the "Church of the Latter Day Saints" a religious sect with followers in Utah and neighbouring Arizona.

State authorities said all the adult population of the village, with the exception of five people, will be charged. Preliminary hearings begin on August 31.

Eleven charges against the men include bigamy, open and notorious cohabitation, statutory rape, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, conspiracy to commit adultery and income tax evasion. The five who will not be charged are said to have abandoned the unorthodox marital practices of their married couples and one lone bachelor.

FORCED TO MARRY

The Governor of Arizona, Mr Howard Pyle, told the Press no girl ever reached the age of 15 in Short Creek without being forced into marriage. He called the situation there an "insurrection" against the state. He said the Community was "dedicated to the production of white slaves, who are without hope of escaping this degrading slavery from the moment of their birth."

Last Sunday's police raid was the climax of a carefully planned operation, which began two years ago with the infiltration by police agents into the town.

Kikuyus Drive Off Terrorists

Nairobi, Aug. 3.

A Kikuyu chief and 21 Kikuyu guards drove off a terrorist gang which attacked their Kikuyu guard camp on the southern slopes of Mt Kenya before dawn yesterday.

At least eight raiders were killed. About forty terrorists, armed with Bren guns, rifles and pistols, fired on the camp perimeter but were beaten back by rifle fire.

Chief Stephen, who led the defence himself, stopped many of the attackers breaching the barbed wire perimeter by hurling hand grenades at them as they tried to climb into the camp.

As they withdrew, members of the gang were seen dragging wounded comrades with them into the forest.

None of the Kikuyu guards was injured. They captured a Bren gun magazine, knives, clothing, binoculars, and a quantity of ammunition.

Troops of the 5th Battalion, King's African Rifles, and a detachment of police set off in pursuit of the gang.

Another gang about 30 strong, raided a European farm on the edge of the forest in the North Kikuyos area shortly after midnight. They placed armed guards round the farmhouse and drove off eleven head of cattle.

Security forces over the week-end destroyed a number of hideouts and food stores in forest areas. — Reuter.

TEN INDIANS DEPORTED

Singapore, Aug. 3.

The Malayan government today deported ten Indians who chartered a plane in Madras and flew here last Friday, one day before the new laws restricting immigration came into force.

The authorities sent them back because they said the men, by travelling in a chartered plane, had "clearly shown they were trying to beat the new ban."

The Indians went back in the plane that had brought them. — Franco-Press.

17 DEATHS IN HEATWAVE

Raghuvar, Aug. 3.

Seventeen people have died from a heatwave in Raghuvar, the Western Gulf of Persia. The temperature rose to 125 degrees Fahrenheit yesterday. Ten more people are believed to have died in parts of Iraq from the effects of the heatwave. — Reuter.

Sir Winston Pays Sunday Visit To The Queen CAUSES POLITICAL STIR

London, Aug. 3.

Sir Winston Churchill caused a political stir last night by paying a visit to Queen Elizabeth at Royal Lodge, Windsor.

The Prime Minister went by car to Windsor from Chequers, his Buckinghamshire official residence about 25 miles distant and had a 45 minutes' audience with the Sovereign.

The audience announced in the official Court circular immediately provoked surprise and speculation as to whether it portended any new political development.

Sir Winston, who on doctors' orders has been resting for over a month, has not seen the Queen since visiting her at Buckingham Palace on June 22. In the interval there has been a welter of newspaper speculation on the Prime Minister's future — and the possibility of his retirement.

According to authoritative quarters his visit to the Queen last night had no political significance.

Normally the Prime Minister and Queen Elizabeth met weekly. That has been impossible recently and as the Queen leaves for Scotland tomorrow for a long holiday it was desirable that they should have a talk before her departure.

BACK FOR DINNER

The Sovereign often spends up to six weeks in Balmoral, Scotland on the summer-autumn holiday. If Sir Winston had not met the Queen yesterday or today there might therefore have been the abnormal gap of nearly three months between their personal talks.

The Prime Minister was accompanied to Windsor by Mr John Colville, his principal secretary. They were received at 6 o'clock. After the audience they returned to Chequers in time for dinner with Mr Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, Mrs Eden, Lord Salisbury the acting Foreign Secretary, and Lady Salisbury who are there as his guests until tomorrow.

Mr Eden is now making a satisfactory recovery after three operations for gall-bladder trouble — the last at Boston, Massachusetts.

He will leave Britain shortly for a continental holiday and is not expected back at work before September.

The Prime Minister's audience of the Queen coincided with new speculation suggesting his retirement but quarters close to Sir Winston say firmly it had nothing to do with this or with Government reconstruction.

The political correspondent of the Conservative Sunday Chronicle said members of Parliament who began to circulate this weekend are convinced that when they meet again on October 20 Eden will have succeeded Sir Winston as Prime Minister.

He said the changes were expected to take place in early October so that Mr Eden might present his new Government to the Conservative Party conference at Margate on October 7. — Reuter.

O'Brien Arrives In Cyprus

Nicosia, Aug. 3.

Michael Patrick O'Brien, 68, who spent eleven months shuttling between Hongkong and Macao in a ferryboat unable to land at either end because he was stateless and without papers, was aboard a plane-load of 49 refugees from China who arrived here by air yesterday on the first stage of a voyage to Brazil. Haggard and unshaven, O'Brien, whose birthplace was given as Tacoma, Washington, refused to give any details about himself. — Reuter.

DEATH OF A "PIRATE"

Los Angeles, Aug. 2.

Count Charles Zanardi-Landi, who has died here aged 77, claimed to be the last person convicted on a piracy charge in England.

The Count, a Venetian, who was the father of the late actress and novelist, Elissa Landi, was a wealthy retired operator of a British ship salvaging firm.

Since the second world war he had made his home here. He never tired of recounting the piracy episode which gave him his nickname "PI".

After the first World War he said, when the firm was engaged in salvaging British and French ships sunk by the Germans he became involved in a dispute with another salvage company over rights to the ship *Faerlain*.

Count Landi finally seized the vessel in the Mediterranean sea and ran up his own flag. He was charged with piracy, tried and convicted.

The court ordered him to return the ship and pay all expenses of the trial. Later an out of court settlement was made with the rival firm over rights to the disputed vessel. — Reuter.

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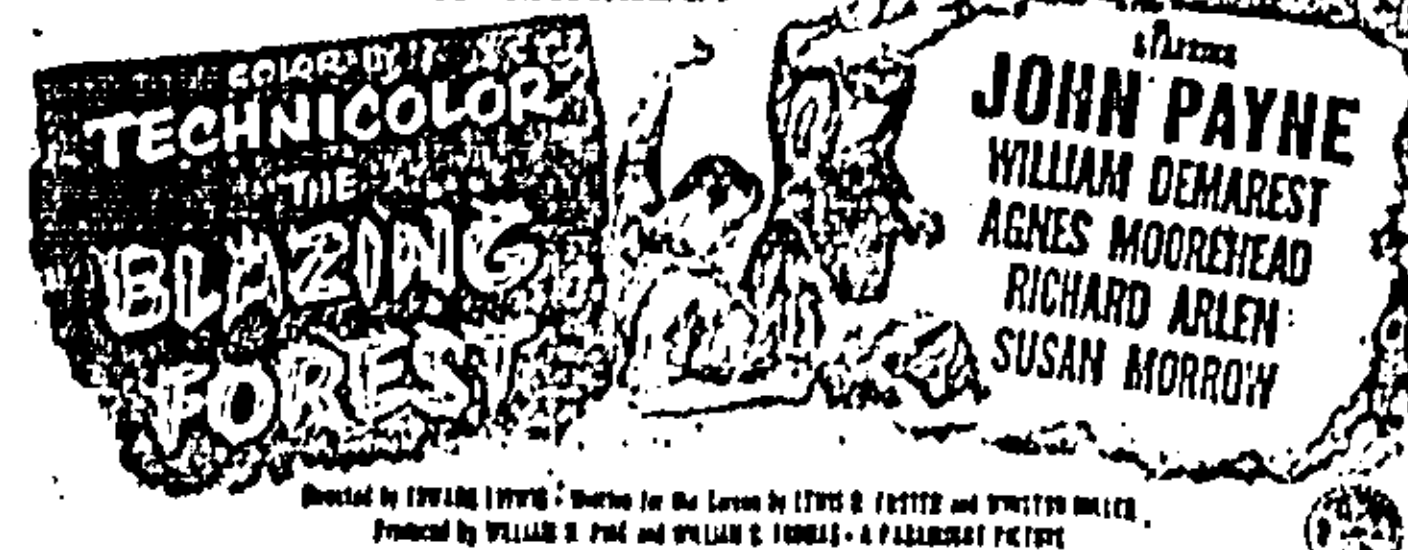
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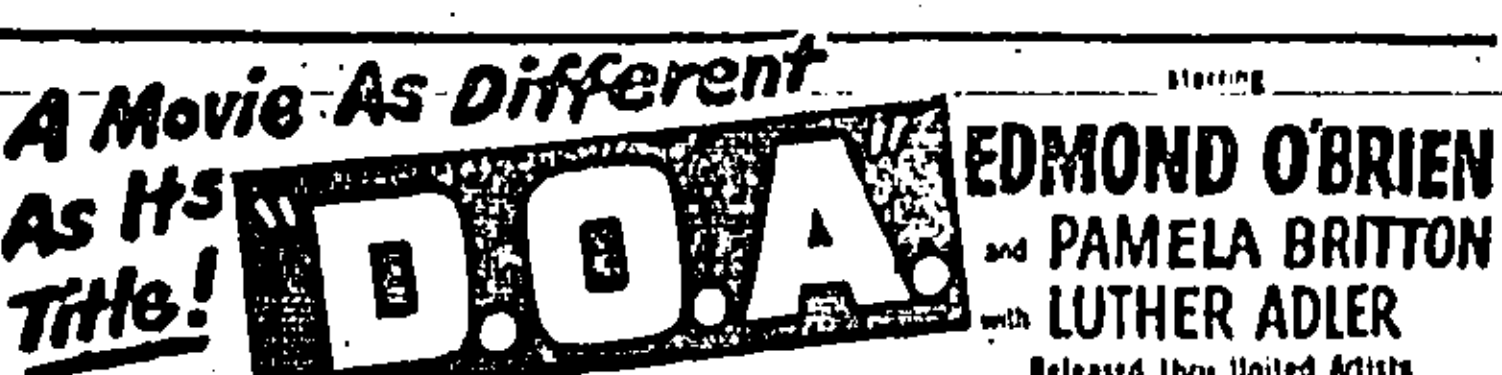
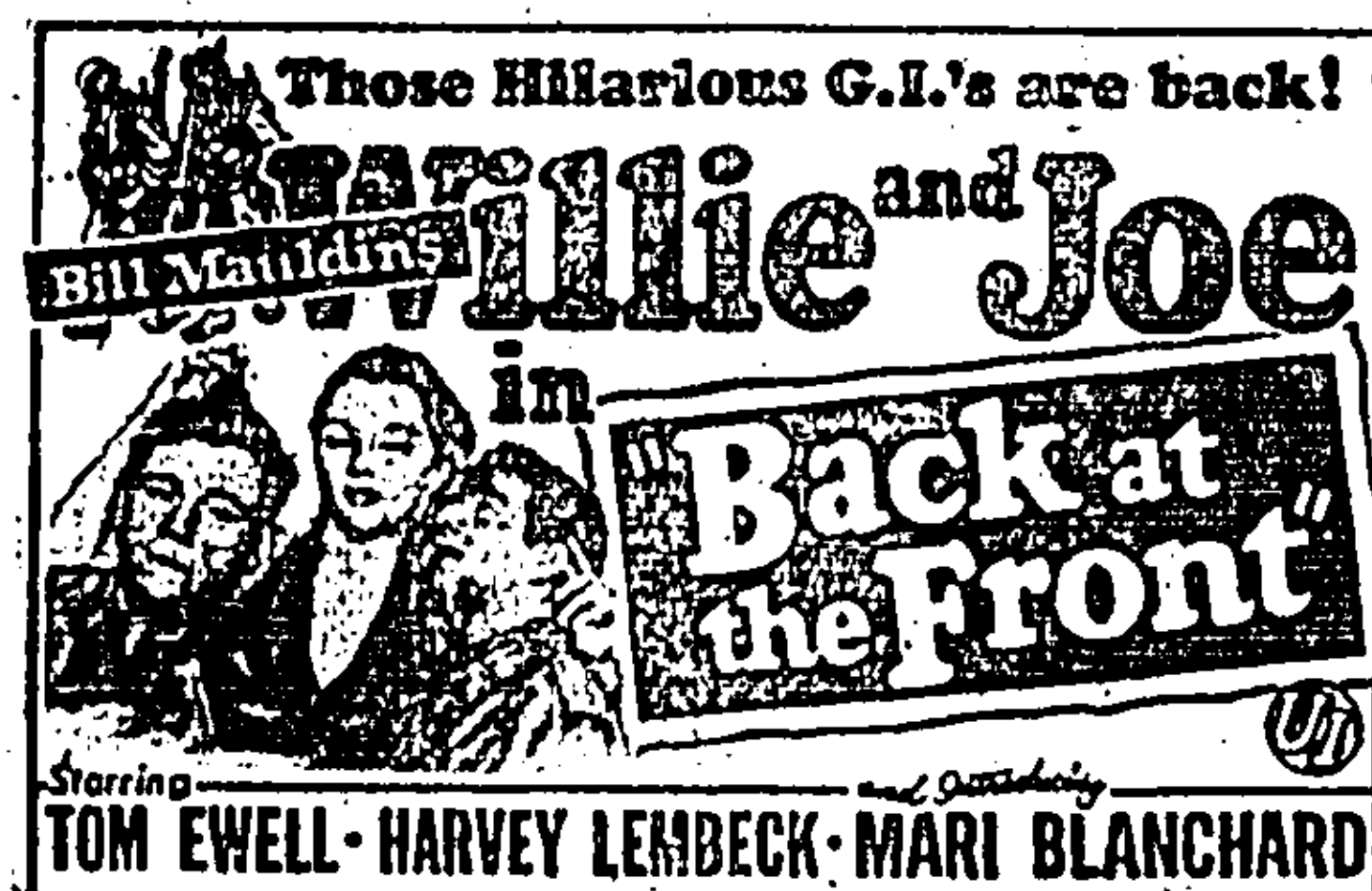


TO-DAY ONLY MAJESTIC

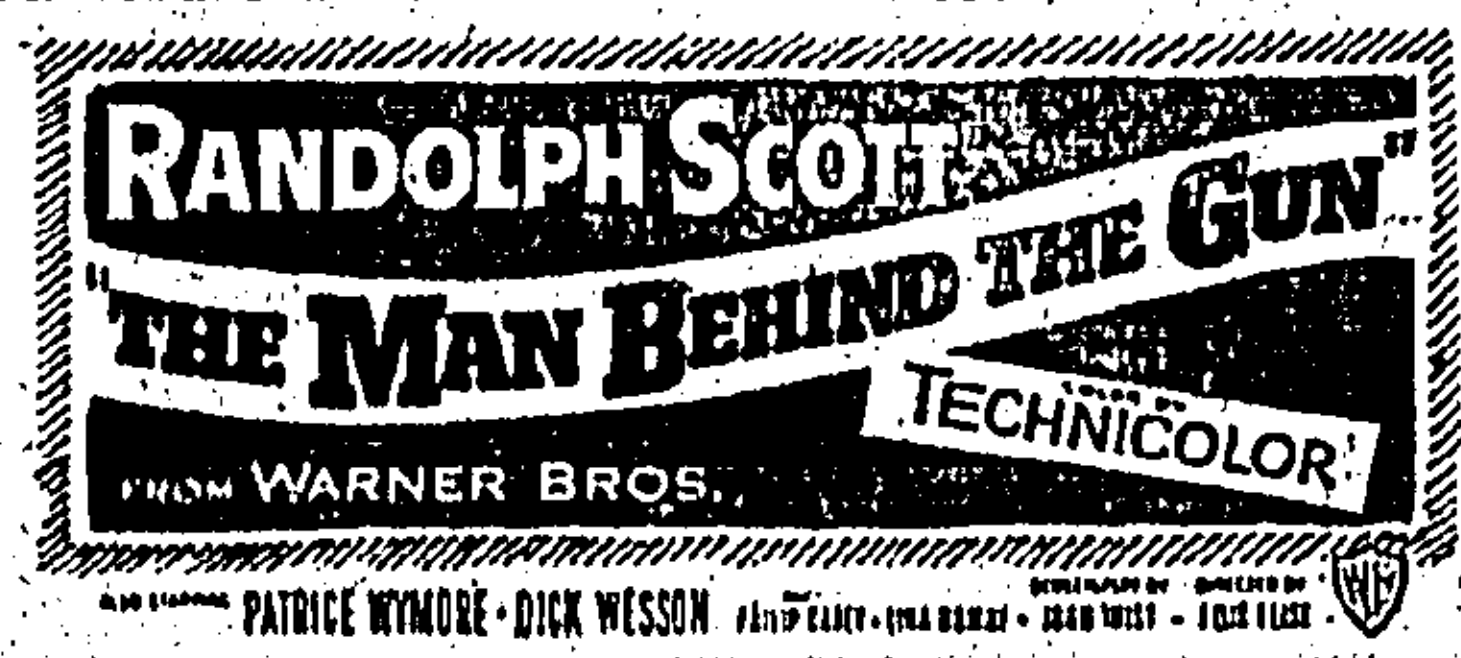
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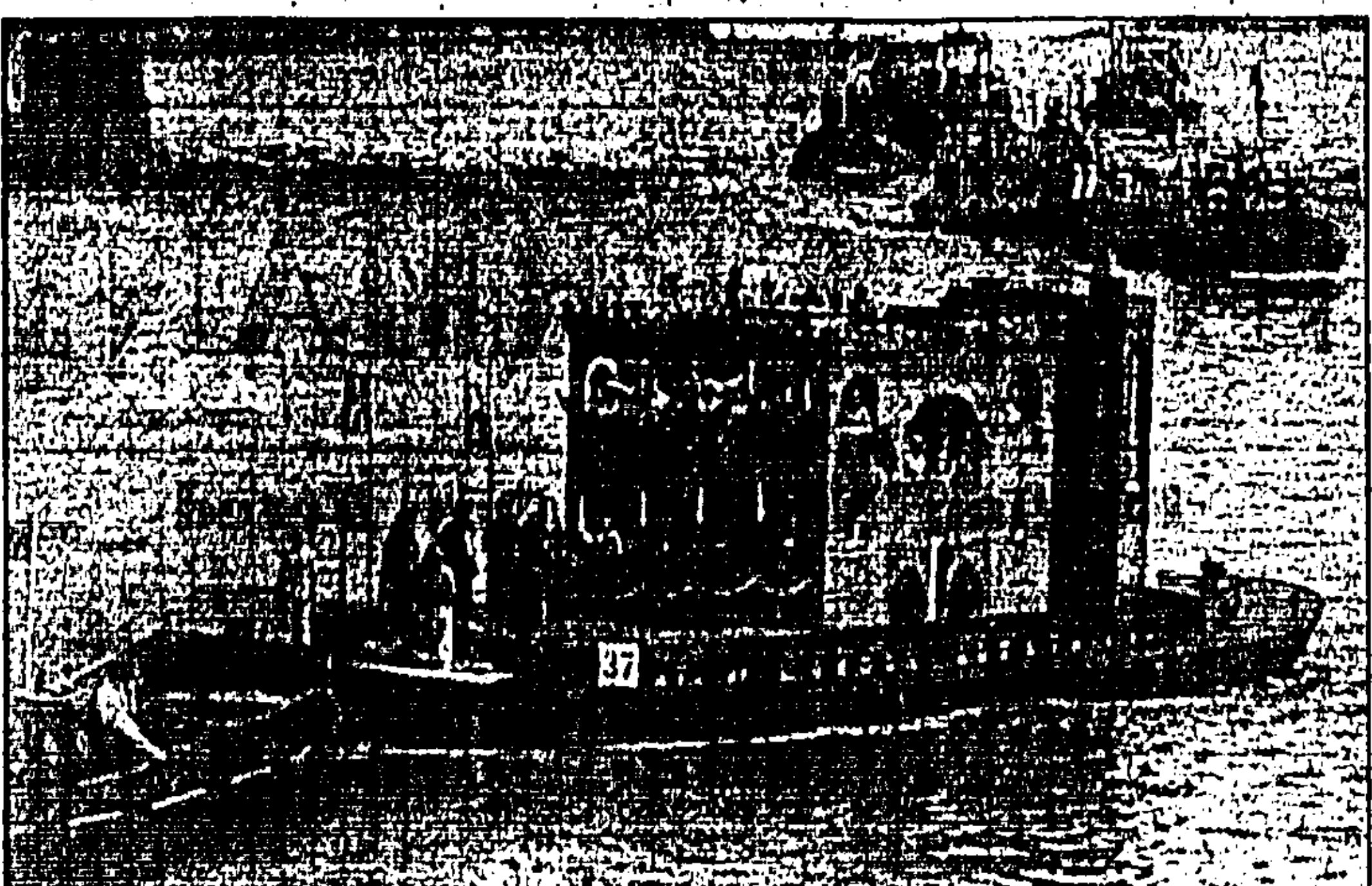
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Pageant On Thames



The life of the River Thames from 1813 A.D. to the present day paraded before the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh when the Royal River Pageant, three miles long, glided along the Thames from Greenwich to the Royal Festival Hall Pier where the Queen took the salute. Picture is of a tableau showing the Lord Mayor welcoming the Black Prince and John of France at the foot of London Bridge in 1357.—Reuterphoto.

Turkish Government To Ban Opposition Party?

Ankara, Aug. 2.

Police inquiries now going on throughout Turkey are widely expected to end in a ban on the Nation Party (N.P.), a small Opposition group, and the trial of some of its leading members for plotting to overthrow the present system of government.

These leaders are believed to have conspired to set up a state based on what they consider to be orthodox Islamic doctrines.

Drama At The Bombay Zoo

Bombay, Aug. 2.
Zoo authorities at the Victoria Gardens in Bombay were puzzled when an eight-foot female python could not be found in its cage.

A thorough search was made but there was nothing to show how it disappeared. One of the attendants of the Zoo found its male cell-mate coiled up in a corner with a bulging stomach.

After some time the 11-foot snake spat out the missing female python and a cubicle pig which he had had for his dinner.—United Press.

Moscow Radio Blast

Strong Criticism Of U.S. Policy

London, Aug. 2.

A Moscow Radio commentator, Boris Leontyev, said today that the plan to include "not only Western Germany but the whole of Germany" in the American-sponsored European Defence Community is designed to make Germany a militarist State.

The broadcast, heard in London, said it was the intention to turn Germany into a striking force of "the aggressive North Atlantic Union."

"It is clear that the implementation of these plans with regard to the whole of Germany would involve the unleashing of the most bellicose and militaristic forces in the center of Europe—the rebirth of the same hotbed of war which not long ago, was Hitlerite Germany," Leontyev said.

He described the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, as "the leader of the West German militarist clique, which aims at the restoration of German hegemony in Europe through a revanchist and aggressive war."

Commenting on the recent "Big Three" Western Foreign Ministers' talks in Washington, Leontyev said:

"The new propaganda measures of Adenauer and his United States protectors will not help the imperialists to dissuade the European peoples that the recent Washington decisions are directed against the peaceful solution of the German problem."

The broadcast said the "secret intentions" of the United States were "to fight to the utmost against the reunification of Germany and against the conclusion of a peace treaty."

These manoeuvres, it added, "cannot possibly deceive the German people."—Reuter.

Struggle For

World Power
Entering A
New Phase
WASHINGTON REVISING
ITS FOREIGN POLICY

New York, Aug. 2.

The struggle for world domination entered a completely new phase in the past week as the guns were silenced in Korea, said Mr. Hanson Baldwin, military correspondent of the New York Times, today.

The correspondent said that the armistice was the culmination of a series of global events and trends—the new regime in the Soviet Union, the decline in the sense of urgency in the West and the shift from preparations "for short-term peril to the long haul."

These and a host of others had made it clear that most of the (United States) politico-military policies of the past five years, including the European Army project, were subject to revision.

But, said the correspondent, though new policies were being faced in a new world, the two keys to the balance of power were in Japan and Germany.

Mr. Baldwin then listed an assessment of the situation area by area.

Korea and Japan—Actual withdrawal of United States troops from the Asiatic mainland lay well in the future.

The inevitable Japanese demands for increased trade with Communist China had sharply increased in strength and urgency and the Japanese demand for the withdrawal of United States troops from the main islands was bound to increase.

CONFLICTING VIEWS

China and Formosa—Admiral Arthur Radford, new Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, was known to feel that a China ruled by a strongly centralized Government and developed industrially, represented an eventual threat to the United States, whether or not Mao Tse-tung became a Chinese Tito. This conception would strongly conflict with British policy of wooing Mao away from Moscow by seating Peking in the United Nations by other concessions.

With regard to Formosa, United States policy was the "somewhat negative one" of continuing aid and guarding the island against Communist invasion.

Indo-China—This war was now the largest "hot war." The next 12 months might be crucial. A fundamental change of policy on the part of the United States was essential.

The Middle East—If British-Egyptian differences over the Suez were resolved the area would remain "unless British troops stayed in the Suez—a military vacuum. The oil-rich eastern flank of NATO was therefore hanging in the air with the Tudeh (Communist) Party in Iran emerging as a force to be reckoned with.

Replacements Lacking

Berlin, Aug. 3.
The East German Deputy Premier and First Secretary of the Communist Party, Herr Walter Ulbricht, has dismissed the suggestion that some Ministers should resign, the Party's newspaper Neues Deutschland said yesterday.

Her Ulbricht was speaking at a district meeting of the Party at Leipzig last week.

"People who demand that some of our Ministers should resign because otherwise the relationship between West and East Germany will be 'troubled' must be met with the fighting question 'Who is going to take their place?'" he said.—Reuter.

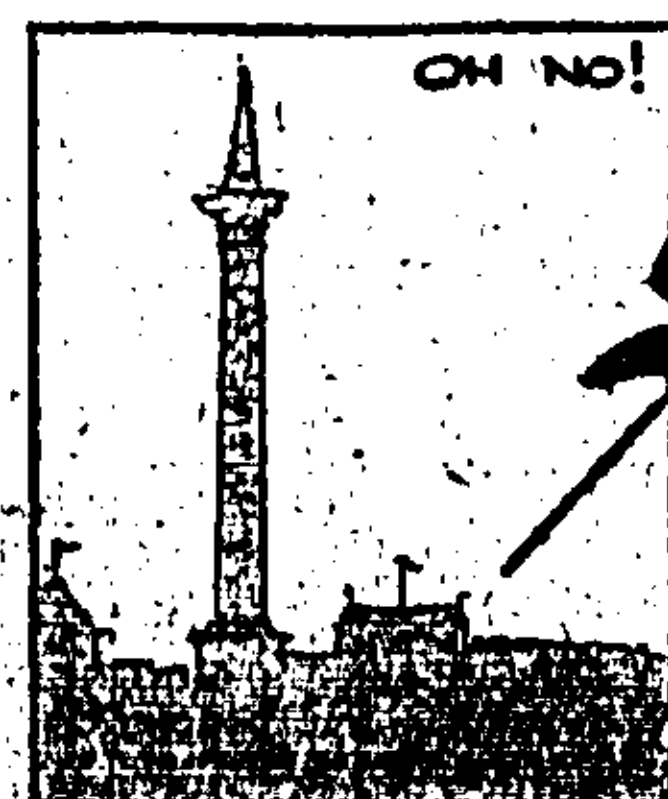
Repatriation Of Japanese

Tokyo, Aug. 2.

The 9,000-ton passenger boat, Tokasago Maru, left Malabar port, Western Japan, this morning for Shanghai to pick up Japanese repatriates.

This is the boat's fifth trip since repatriation began in March. The ship is due to return to Japan on August 12 with about 2,000 repatriates on board.—Reuter.

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Trading With The Reds

New Moves To Stop Flow Expected

Washington, Aug. 2. Officials today forecast new United States efforts to get more co-operation among the free nations in the banning of shipments of strategic goods to the Soviet bloc, but they acknowledged that some exceptions were possible.

They did so as President Eisenhower told Congress he would let France, Great Britain, Western Germany and Norway have American foreign aid this year despite the fact that each of them let small shipments of possible military value reach the Iron Curtain area.

The total value of such exceptions in more than a year was \$3,260,280.

United States law provides that all aid can be cut off from a nation which allows strategic goods to reach the Soviet bloc, but in some categories the President can waive this ban.

Norway was picked by officials yesterday as an outstanding instance of where an exception could be made. Norway shipped 3,250 metric tons of aluminum ingots to the Iron Curtain world some time in the last 18 months, but received in return coal, grain, sugar, manganese ore and other products which were said to strengthen its old economy and thus make it a more powerful ally of the free world.

A DETERRENT

"To have a strong nation on the northern flank of Europe with well-equipped forces for air, land and sea defence helps to deter aggression and prevent war," said the Foreign Aid Director, Mr. Harold Stassen.

Mr. Stassen explained that Norway and Turkey alone among the 14 nations of the North Atlantic alliance had common frontiers with Soviet Russia. His explanation of the Norwegian situation was in a letter he sent to President Eisenhower to advise him to make an exception of the aluminum transaction even though some of the metal might conceivably go into Soviet warplanes.

The White House made public last night the President's decision to accept Mr. Stassen's recommendation.

Regarding the future, he forecast greater efforts to reduce Iron Curtain trade in strategic goods by saying, "The United States will continue to press its objective of preventing the shipment to the Soviet bloc of items of primary strategic importance."

"We will do so in such a way that our actions will serve the unity and security of the free nations in the common defence efforts," United Press.

Relations With Peking: French Govt. On Horns Of Dilemma POLICY DETERMINED BY NEED OF U.S. SUPPORT

Paris, Aug. 3.

France will probably shortly suggest to the American Government a loosening of restrictions agreed to about trading with Communist China.

So far there is no official confirmation of such intention, but important industrial interests are pressing for this revision with a view to getting a reasonable share of the China market for France which industrialists foresee as an ultimate result of the Korean armistice.

An important French commercial mission recently returned here from Peking.



Mr. Adlai Stevenson, unsuccessful Democratic candidate in last year's U.S. presidential election, shown in London on the last leg of his world tour. — Central Press Photo.

In this respect influential French circles feel the same way about China as Great Britain and find themselves in direct opposition with the attitude of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles.

Subject to a political agreement with Moscow and Peking, the French Government would be prepared to recognise the Peking Government and back the British line of admitting China to the United Nations in due course.

But unlike Britain, France is hesitating to press this viewpoint openly because she needs American support in Indo-China at the present time and will shudder to think of Washington taking a greater share of the financial burden of the cost of this need for American financial support has aroused

new fears here that President Eisenhower's administration may try to force France to ratify the European Army Treaty in face of deep-rooted and insubordinate hostility to this treaty in the country.

GROWING ANXIETY

It is true that the National Assembly has now adjourned for the summer vacation until October 18, and therefore there is no immediate possibility of raising the ratification question.

But President Eisenhower's most recent public repudiation of his advocacy of the European Army Treaty has made the growing body of adversaries of the treaty anxious lest Parliament in the autumn be forced by Washington into ratification against its better judgment.

Following Mr. Eisenhower's announcement that the European Army was the instrument chosen by the American Government for the unification of Germany and the claim that there was no contradiction between this unification and Germany's integration into Europe, a semi-official note was sent by the French Foreign Office to Washington pointing out that the attitude taken by the American President was not calculated to encourage the French Parliament to accept the Army Treaty.

But under the constitution the French Government now has the right to dissolve Parliament and call for new elections if it is defeated on a major measure, and it is feared in some quarters here that this threat of dissolution, which would probably cost one-third of the present deputies their seats, may be used to force this unpopular measure through.

STRONG PRESSURE

Significant is the comment of the *Information* newspaper which wrote this week-end: "The pressure exercised on the French Government from without and from within is so strong that one can almost fear that in October the Parliament will be placed before the choice of abandoning the military sovereignty of France in exchange for the settlement by the United States of certain payments due to be made in dollars."

The paper adds: "Nobody can any longer ignore the fact that there is an extremely strong opposition against the army project and that even if it was voted by surprise, its application would meet with such strong resistance and would create such material and psychological disorders that the public authorities would rapidly be forced to suspend its effects."

The persistent American demand for ratification of the European Army Treaty in face of the known opposition in France puzzles responsible Frenchmen.

"It is true," writes the independent *Le Monde*, "to expose a certain form of puritanical hypocrisy... the European Defence Community is not incompatible with the unification of Germany by force but it is incompatible with Germany's unification by negotiation. To affirm the compatibility of the Defence Community with German unification is therefore to accept the risk of war it implies."

Some responsible French leaders, however, saw an evolution in American public opinion hostile to the attitude of Mr. Foster Dulles. They hope that this evolution will favour the re-establishment of real unity of views between Europe and America on lines acceptable to the European nations. — Special to the China Mail.

To Be Expelled

Tehran, Aug. 3. Reginald Douglas, a British official, said he had been living in Iran without extending his residence permit for over a year, was approached by the authorities in Tehran yesterday. Pending expulsion in the next three days he has been lodged in a guard house. — Reuters.

An Ancient Tradition



The traditional ceremony of marking some 200 of the Queen's swans (called swan-upping) has begun under the direction of Richard Turk, Barge-master and Swanmaster to the Vintners' Company. Upper picture shows the scene at Old Swan Pier as the boats moved off. Lower picture shows Mr Turk with two of his swan-uppers — wearing the traditional striped sweaters and headgear. — Central Press Photos.

Congress Hopes For A Recess

Washington, Aug. 3. Congress leaders are hoping for an adjournment today (Monday) after dealing with four major items of legislation.

Action by the House of Representatives is required on only two.

The biggest obstacle to winding up the session was cleared on Saturday night when the Senate Finance Committee killed a measure to increase the national debt limit by \$15,000 million despite the Eisenhower Administration's contention that a boost to \$200,000 million was needed.

Still to be disposed of are:

1. The \$6,652,422,390 Foreign Aid Bill sanctioned by a Senate-House conference committee and already approved by the House.

2. Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act.

3. A \$615,980,964 appropriation bill.

4. A \$1,100 million regular appropriations bill for the State, Commerce and Justice Departments still before a conference committee.

Both Houses will meet early today, the Senate two hours and the House one hour ahead of the normal schedule, but they will recess to attend the State funeral services for Senator Robert A. Taft.

Senate Republicans will meet on Tuesday to name a successor to Mr. Taft as Republican leader — but that will not affect the adjournment date. — Reuters.

"Freedom Train" In Formosa

Taipei, Aug. 2. Mr. O. K. Yui, Governor of Formosa, this morning inaugurated the "freedom train" which will for the next month tour all over Formosa to present the anti-Communist war to the people in a "political informational approach."

Many Nationalist, American officials and civic leaders were present at the opening ceremony at the Taipei railway station. The "freedom train" later left on its mission. — Reuters.

PEACE WITH JUSTICE DULLES' AIM IN KOREA

Washington, Aug. 2.

The Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, left today for Seoul in search of a formula that would bring "peace with justice" to Korea and prevent President Syngman Rhee from touching off a new war.

Mr. Dulles took off from the airport at 1800 GMT for McChord Air Force base, Washington State, on the first leg of his journey to Korea.

Just before taking off in an Air Force Constellation, Mr. Dulles said the recent truce, which ended three years of bitter and frustrating fighting between the United Nations forces and the Communists, was just the first phase.

"Now we begin the second phase of our task—a search for peace with justice," he said in a statement.

Mr. Dulles faces the difficult job of reaching an agreement with the South Korean President on the United Nations position at the forthcoming peace conference with the Communists. It is due to start within 90 days of the June 28 armistice signing.

The toughest job will be to get President Rhee to withdraw his threat to resume the fighting with or without the U.N. — if the Communists do not agree to unification of Korea and

complete withdrawal of Chinese troops within six months.

There is almost no chance that the Communists would agree to these demands except in return for concessions the U.S. is unwilling to make—admission of Communist China into the United Nations and the turning over of Formosa to the Communists.

KEEPING PROMISE

Mr. Dulles said, "I promise Dr. Syngman Rhee that if there were an armistice with which he co-operated, I would go out to meet him so we could develop common attitudes in relation to the political conference to follow. I am now fulfilling that promise. The fact that President Rhee and I will meet does not mean that our two governments exclude the viewpoints of other interested countries."

This appeared to be an indirect answer to the charge of some British Labour MPs that the United States was acting without regard to its Allies in ruling out in advance the admission of Red China to the U.N.

The Korean Ambassador, You Chan Yang, who saw Mr. Dulles off, said he feels that chances of an ultimate settlement are "very good" if the Allies will stick to their objective of uniting Korea and forcing the Chinese Communists to withdraw to beyond the Yalu River. — United Press.



SENATOR'S VIEWS

Washington, Aug. 2. Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that voting at the Korean political conference must guarantee that the United States and South Korea have their pre-eminent positions given particular heed.

He declared in a statement last night that voting by United Nations representatives at the forthcoming post-truce conference should not follow the pattern of ordinary majority rule.

He emphasized that he was giving his personal views in the statement and not speaking as Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the American delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.

Senator Wiley said this political conference should not become "an endless talkathon." He said the initial conference should be kept small with only a few countries represented—only including the United States, South Korea, the Soviet Union, Communists China and North Korea. If the conference "goes well we might enlarge the agenda and the membership in order to take up other pressing Asiatic problems," he added.

USE OF VETO

Senator Wiley made these other "personal observations" on the coming conference:

1. America's allies must realize that the United States would use the veto if necessary to bar admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

2. The United Nations should insist on the United States continuing the embargo on strategic goods to China. The embargo "even now is obviously inadequate," he said.

3. The United States should continue opposing any United Nations invitation to China and North Korea "to come" to the General Assembly on August 17 "for the alleged purpose of presenting Communism on the political conference."

Senator Wiley said the "unprovoked Russian shooting down" of an American B-50 plane off the "Siberian coast" was "an absolute outrage."

"The Russian action is another bitter omen of what we may expect on the Korean truce discussions," the statement said. — Reuters.

Decline In Infant Mortality Rates In Most Of World

Geneva, August 3.

The World Health Organisation said yesterday there had been a steady decline in infant mortality rates in most countries of the world since 1938.

The WHO statistical report, which covered 44 countries, territories and cities, dealt with the infant mortality rates of 1950, 1951 and 1952 and compared them with the average for the period 1928 to 1938.

The report showed that children were particularly vulnerable during the first four weeks of life and that though there has been an overall decline since 1938 infant mortality soared during the Second World War in the countries most affected by hostilities.

The pre-war data quoted in the statistical report showed that three to 24 percent of live born children in the various countries died before they were one year old.

In 1952 the extreme figures had dropped to 2 and 18 per cent. In some countries infant mortality rate had dropped by more than 50 per cent.

Percentage decreases in various countries given in the report were: Britain, 63 per cent; United States, 50 per cent; Sweden, 60 per cent; Japan, 53 per cent; Italy, 41 per cent; Egypt, 20 per cent; Belgium, 24 per cent; Austria, 47 per cent; New Zealand, 31 per cent; and France, 43 per cent.

In 1941, when Europe was partially occupied and blockaded, the WHO report showed an increase of infant mortality in Britain, Denmark, and Norway.

In 1942 when hostilities spread to the Mediterranean, the curve of infant mortality jumped in Italy, Egypt, Cyprus, and Malta. In 1944 infant mortality reached unprecedented heights in France and the Netherlands, and in 1945 the German infant mortality rate rose steadily, reaching its climax shortly after the end of the war. — Reuters.

Mission In Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 2. A Burmese trade mission arrived in Tokyo by air tonight from Rangoon. The mission, consisting of three Burmese Government officials, is to conduct trade talks with the Japanese Foreign Ministry. — Reuters.

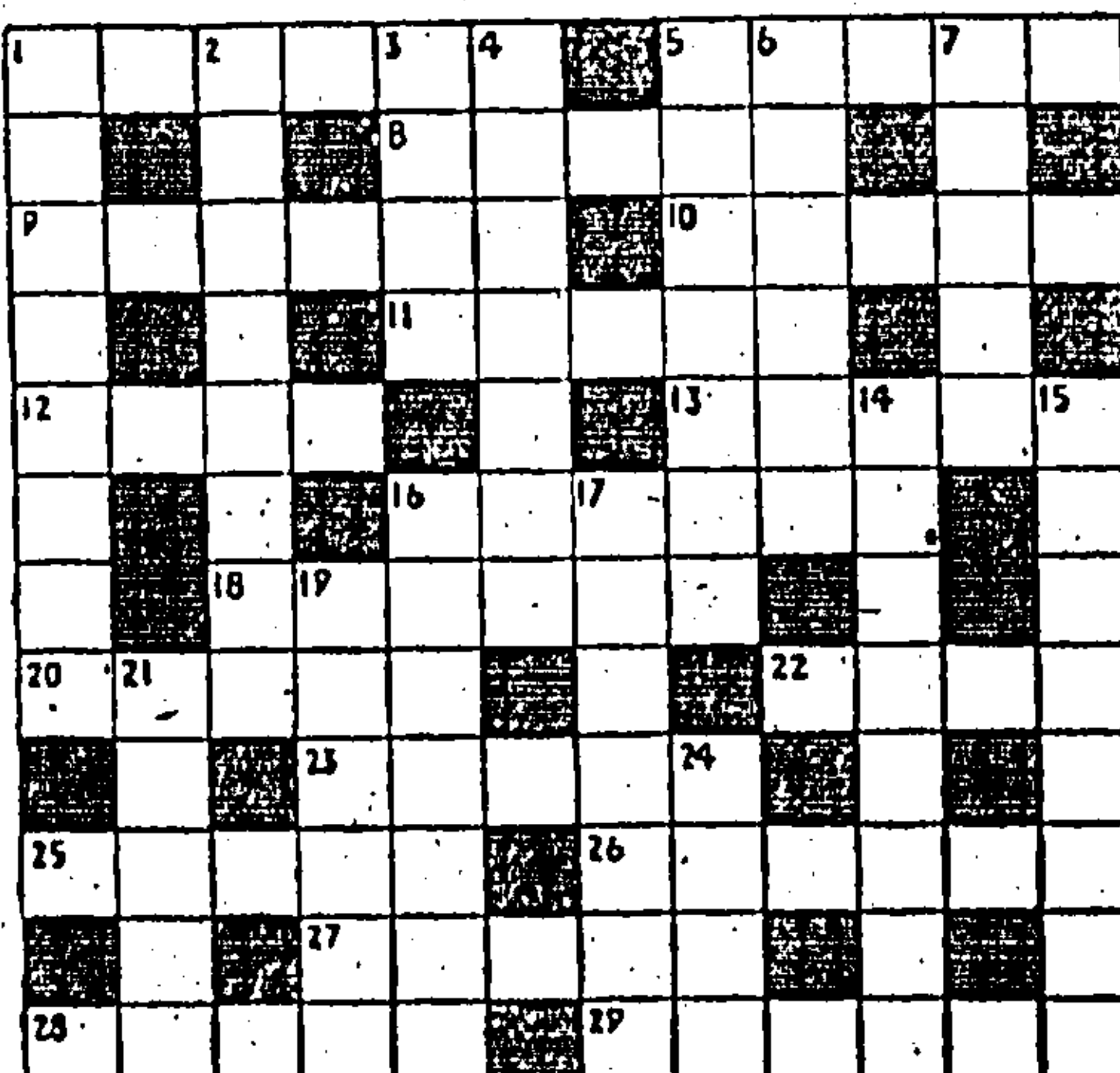
H.K. RESIDENTS AT PALACE

Among those who attended the final Garden Party of the Coronation season at Buckingham Palace on July 23 were the following from Hong Kong: Mr. L. B. Stone and Miss Suzette Stone; Dr. Oscar Thomas and Mrs. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Watson; Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilcock; Miss B. Chan; Dr. S. Y. Fung; Dr. Benjamin Ho and Mr. Man-kun Wong. — Reuters.

Granville Incident

Granville, Indiana, Aug. 2. A soldier back from Korea threw a hand grenade into a group of people during an argument. A night club in the city exploded this morning. One man was killed, and more than 20 people wounded. — Reuters.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Command (6).
- 5 Blockhead (5).
- 8 Refugee (6).
- 9 Accident (6).
- 10 Compare (6).
- 11 Lakes (5).
- 12 Locality (4).
- 13 Proposal of health (5).
- 14 Feel indignant about (6).
- 15 Carried on business (6).
- 20 Welcome (5).
- 22 Plunge (4).
- 23 Condition (5).
- 25 Mar (5).
- 26 Lasso (6).
- 27 Drain (5).
- 28 Joins closely (5).
- 29 Motto (6).

DOWN

- 1 Stupefying (8).
- 2 Be undecided (8).
- 3 False (4).
- 4 Narrowed gradually (7).
- 5 Expunged (7).
- 6 Concord (6).
- 7 Indoor game (5).
- 8 Dressing (8).
- 9 Menace (8).
- 10 Shakes (7).
- 11 Decides (7).
- 12 Oppose (6).
- 13 Mature (5).
- 14 Nobleman (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Pathos, 5 Upest, 8 Near, 9 Opaque, 11 Grabs, 12 Rustle, 14 Sero, 16 Colon, 18 Iterate, 19 Byre, 20 Linger, 24 Trite, 25 Goring, 26 Till, 27 Rogue, 28 Effete. Down: 1 Prop, 2 Tear, 3 Onus, 4 Soothe, 6 Urgency, 8 Shackle, 7 Testing, 10 Quiet, 13 Minister, 14 Sacking, 15 Replete, 17 Order, 19 Bungle, 21 Golf, 22 Rite, 23 Ogre.

RED HILDE, THE WOMAN WITHOUT PITY

From COLIN LAWSON

Berlin. Communists at 22, married a Jew who was later gassed at a German concentration camp. But her husband's death was not responsible for her bitterness. It is said of Hilde: "She has never loved." Indeed, the only person she has ever shown affection to is her son Michael. Taxed by a Party member for allowing him to study the Humanities at university, she snapped: "After all, he is my son."

That is Hildegarde Benjamin, Red Hilde, the Hanging Judge of Communist Germany.

While the puppet Government of Her Grocewitsch has been cooling to the West, Red Hilde has been silent. But overnight she jumps from Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet Zone Court to Minister of Justice.

In that post—a Cabinet one—she has unlimited power to direct judges on Government trial-court policy, and to vary punishments. She can return cases to court for harsher sentences and instruct them to apply full penalties for all offences.

Every little apprentice who "borrows" a can of oil from the People's factory for his bike risks seven years' hard labour for "economic sabotage."

Any desperate housewife popping into West Berlin to sell her wedding ring for food can reckon on hard labour for "contacts with the West."

DISOWNED

Nothing very feminine about this woman? How right. Even her family disowns her.

Her brother is a political refugee in Frankfurt. Her sister, Ruth, seven years younger, is a physical training instructor in West Berlin.

"Oh God, oh God," Ruth confesses, "that my parents should ever have had a child who became so pitiless, so cruel, without a single feminine trait."

East Germans call her the Red Guillotine. But the French Revolution was a mild affair compared with Red Hilde's taste for blood.

Four years ago, tired of listening to Red propaganda appealing for popular support, she announced: "From now on you do not try to convince people, you just liquidate them." She had an upper middle-class upbringing. She joined the

Communists at 22, married a Jew who was later gassed at a German concentration camp. But her husband's death was not responsible for her bitterness. It is said of Hilde: "She has never loved." Indeed, the only person she has ever shown affection to is her son Michael. Taxed by a Party member for allowing him to study the Humanities at university, she snapped: "After all, he is my son."

Now he is in Moscow, learning the trade of class hatred. And the Party member was purged on Hilde's order. During the war she worked in a German factory. As soon as the Red Army marched into Berlin, she was given a job with the Soviet legal department.

Promotion was rapid. Here was the willing instrument the Russians sought. She was friendly with Melchior, the President of the Supreme Court, a renegade Socialist after the pattern of Vidzinsky—neither cruel nor senseless.

DEATH OR LIFE

But under Hilde's thumb his reputation blow to pieces. Not a secret file went to Melchior without Red Hilde seeing it. Her liaison with him was for purely practical reasons. Not a sentence was varied without her opinion. In court she always dressed the same—a black costume, white blouse, black cravat, jet black hair plastered down on either side, and tied in a bun at the back.

No lipstick or nail varnish for Hilde. She leans across to the witness box, parts her thick, negroid lips, and snarls to the accused: "Yes, yes, come on. Confess all!"

Confession over, she delivers her judgment. It ends abruptly. Death—or, life imprisonment. She sips a glass of water, nods, and waits for the next case.

In one week she handed out three death sentences and punishments totalling 400 years. "I am the guardian of the People's law," she proclaims. Here are some of her court comments:—

"Judges are using too much restraint in applying the law. Nothing less than a year is useful, however minor the offence might seem."

"Judges who seek office for reasons other than politics are not showing conviction in the ultimate victory of Communism."

"West Germany has abolished the death sentence. What idiocy is this?"

"Juries? They are a burden."

HER SENTENCES

Some of her recent sentences: Six years on a woman for buying shoes in West Berlin, seven years on a man for buying six tons of nails in the West.

Once a month she puts on a dark red blouse, leaves her cravat at home and is driven to Kershner, Russian H. Q. in Berlin.

There she relaxes, sips vodka and listens to the flattery of senior Russian officers and Foreign Office officials. For she is in the full confidence of the Kremlin.

Of herself, Hilde says: "Thank God I am not beautiful. I wear clothes which suit my make-up. I don't want to be attractive. I just want to appear as I am."



"It's your Mrs. Ramsbotham again—stopping her old man's two bob each way." London Express Service

THIS MAN MCCARTHY

GEOFFREY COX

shrewd observer of the political scene on both sides of the Atlantic, focuses his experienced eye on the world's most controversial figure of the moment. The first demagogue of the TV age, he calls America's Red-baiting Senator in this first cable

him to discuss his political past.

For Cox's name has been listed by Whitaker Chambers, the man who first accused Hilde of being a Communist sympathiser.

More headlines

Within five minutes McCarthy, in a quiet tone which hardens into a whip-crack, has asked Cox if he was a Communist in 1949. Cox draws deeply on his cigarette. He replies with studied deliberation: "On the advice of counsel and under the protection of the Fifth Amendment I will respectfully decline to answer that question."

The Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution provides that no one shall be required to give evidence which may tend to incriminate himself.

They know him

It is not Cox, however, or the men on the dais whom the crowd was waiting for. The man they want to see is McCarthy, Senator Joseph McCarthy, from Wisconsin, whose special investigating sub-committee is about to begin its day's work.

And suddenly McCarthy is at the door, nodding greeting to grey-shirted policemen. The crowd needs no one to point him out. Television has carried his face into half the homes of the country. They recognise at a glance the swarthy chin, the deep-set eyes, the dark eyebrows, the thinning black hair.

McCarthy's appearance is one of compact aggressiveness. He has the wide shoulders and quick light tread of a boxer—which he once was.

His manner, both in his physical movements and later in his questioning, is indeed that of a fighter who learnt his craft in country boxing rings where you had to think fast.

On the dais McCarthy settles into a chair alongside Cohn, who smiles him a greeting. The witness is sworn. The questions begin. Cox has been called for questioning whether in 1949 he used his influence with the Fund to prevent the devaluation of the Austrian currency, a step the Soviet opposed.

But the hearing rapidly turns into an attempt to get

Back to work

At last the hearing comes to an end, with Cohn refusing to provide Cox's counsel with the document on which the next day's questioning will be based.

"I think we have the right to get information from Mr Cox without his knowing in advance what to lie about," he retorts.

At last the image fades from the screen and the housewife remembers it is time to fetch

the children from school. Thousands of watchers turn back to their ordinary lives.

Much has been said; much has been suggested; much has been denied; but nothing has been finally proved.

These Congressional investigations are one of the methods by which Senator McCarthy seeks to maintain before the American people a spectacle of the United States endangered by Communists in their midst and the spectacle of McCarthy as a man to deal with them.

Today he is the most controversial figure in the United States, admired by one vehement minority, hated and feared by another, watched with perplexity by the rest.

Astute, ruthless

How has this 43-year-old bachelor, one of seven children of a poor Irish-American farmer in Wisconsin, come to this position?

McCarthy is a very astute and ruthless politician, who has built himself into a world figure by playing upon the frustrations, insecurity and danger of the American people in the cold war. He has done this by a campaign of wild accusation and innuendo that must be almost without parallel in a democracy.

Ever since he first leapt into the headlines three years ago with the charge that there were 205 Communists still working in the State Department—a charge which even when whittled down to "three top Communists" he has never substantiated—he has swept to the forefront of the American scene.

His methods have been not so much to allege "guilt by association" as "guilt by accusation." No Communists have been found guilty on any charge resulting from evidence McCarthy has produced. No Communists have been found as a result of his charges in any significant Government post.

New onslaughts

Yet he has beaten off every attempt by the Senate to discipline him, and when two Senators took issue with him he invaded their States and helped to secure their defeat.

How has this been possible? How is it that McCarthy has not only survived all counter-attacks, but is today in a stronger position than ever before? One reason lies in McCarthy himself.

He is a propagandist of demonic skill. He has exploited to the full all the strengths and all the weaknesses of modern publicity.

In particular he has made use of television's desire for a dramatic spectacle, such as a Congressional hearing provides. He is indeed the first demagogue of the TV age.

proved wrong or counter-attacked he does not waste time replying. He moves his ground and launches a new onslaught.

Another and deeper reason lies, however, in our times. McCarthy has been able to get his wild charges widely believed because other charges have proved true.

The documents typed on Alger Hiss's typewriter did find their way to Soviet agents. Fuchs did pass over the secrets of the atomic bomb. The Communists did make their way to important places in the American Civil Service during his prewar and war expansion.

The Communist Party is still active in America and manifestly does take a line from the Soviet Union. The fact that it has only got 54,000 members, most of whom the F.B.I. has got tabbed, and that its organisations are thoroughly infiltrated by the F.B.I., has not stilled public uneasiness.

Above all, three months after McCarthy made his first attack on "Communists in the Government" came the Korean war.

On top of the strain of the cold war the American people once again found themselves sending off young men to a foreign battlefield, once again saw casualty lists, tragically

incongruous amid lush advertisements appearing in newspapers.

They looked angrily for an explanation. McCarthy was at hand to give one. It was primarily all due to the Reds in their midst.

So McCarthy and McCarthyism flourished. The degree of his success is disturbing. It has brought every American up against the fundamental problem of how far the State can go without grave injustice and without doing itself grave damage in the long run in curbing civil liberties in the name of national safety.

Real power

It has brought McCarthy himself to a position of considerable influence and indeed some real power.

Yet this very success is arousing against him forces which gradually—but only gradually—are moving to the counter-attack. They have fought and won similar battles in the past. They will, I believe, win this one. For let us not forget that this modern America, which has produced Joseph McCarthy, is also the America which has produced Adlai Stevenson.

Tomorrow: How powerful is he?

LIFE WITH THE GIRLS

That's what showed father the way to fame... says JOHN BARBER

THE advertisement read: WANTED. Young man capable of writing interestingly on any subject whatever. Good salary and prospects. Box XYZ.

Two thousand people replied. Among them was a young man just inviolated out of the Army. The letter he wrote won him one of the 20 interviews given for the job by a London department store which wanted an assistant advertising manager.

"Can you really write on anything?" they asked him. "Of course," said the young man, with solid calm.

"Then go into that room and do 500 words on Chinese music."

He knew nothing about Chinese music. But he figured that neither did the boss. He plunged in with joy, and dragged out every technicality he knew. Bamboo pipes... the pantatonic scale... gongs.

He got the job. Salary: £6 0s.

Today he is one of the few men in America who both write and direct both plays and films. Two of the longest-running plays in American stage history are his. One is "Kiss and Tell". The other, "The Moon is Blue," opened in London recently.

All you do

HE is F. Hugh Herbert. I asked him how a man jumps into success. He told me. The chances, he said, dangle in front of your nose. All you do is grasp them.

Herbert tried of the shop and—this was 1920—got them to give him an introduction to a big store in New York. In the hour was a man in the new-born film industry.

The U.S. store sacked him in a week. His new acquaintance got him a job as a very minor New York film writer. Soon... if discovered, his people were awed by the printed word. So I wrote a novel. It took 18 days. Metro bought it.

But what made Herbert was his daughters. He has two, Diana Patricia and Pamela Jean. As they grew up—typical, bouncy teenage kids—their father recognised his biggest chance yet.

Eavesdropped

AMERICA was teen-age mad. Herbert wrote his last plays and films about his girls' antics. Eavesdropped on their phone conversations for pet dialogue—and put straight-from-life lines in his girl-plays.

"I think it's high-school stuff to drink and smoke if you don't actually crave to... I'm not afraid to bring children into this mess of a world. The mess will never be cleaned up by unborn kids..."

One more tip: "I always employ a young and very pretty secretary. I dictate to her. And if she doesn't giggle at my stuff, I know it's wrong."

SLIMMING?

More than 300 doctors and surgeons met recently under the leadership of Lord Horder at Cardiff to talk about the trim figure as a top-priority need for good health. Their findings are presented here

CHAPMAN PINCHER

YOUR chances of getting your weight down are immediately doubled if you take slimming pills—under medical supervision—a doctor claimed at a British Medical Association conference on The Overweight Patient.

A slimming "competition" between fat people who had the benefit of reducing pills, and others who did not, has been staged at Cardiff hospitals. Announcing the results, Dr Leonard Howells revealed that six out of every ten who took the pills slimmed successfully. Only three in ten of the others managed to get their weight down.

The pills, consisting of the drug called dextroamphetamine sulphate, caused no ill effects, Dr Howells said. But he cautioned their regular use as "happiness pills"—to pep up perfectly healthy people who are overfed.

LOWERS APPETITE

Sole purpose of the pills is to damp down the appetite and so make dieting easier. No pill exists which enable you to slim without dieting.

Fat people who think they can lose weight by massage and exercise while still indulging at the table are fooling themselves. You would need to walk 38 miles to lose one pound of fat.

Slimming pills seem to work by acting on your "appetite"—a control centre in the brain which normally regulates your

body so that the amount of weight you put on daily just balances what you lose by wear and tear.

It acts by controlling appetite and by adjusting the rate at which you burn up your food.

The accuracy of this apparatus is astonishing. Professor R. A. McCance of Cambridge told the doctors that the body weight of most people varies by only about the weight of a sixpence from day to day.

Unfortunately this finely-adjusted mechanism sometimes goes wrong, producing excessive appetite which doctors call bulimia.

Once the appetite is out of balance some people continue to get fat on what they consider to be a frugal diet. But most fat people who eat "only enough to feed a bird" really eat far more than they admit.

At one hospital a number of overweight people were put on a diet of what they said they ate. They immediately began to lose weight.

The only way to get back to normal weight is to react the appetite. In most cases this will happen naturally if you can stick to a doctor's diet. But you must really want to slim to succeed.

Even the extra help of the pills was not enough for three out of every ten of the would-be slimmers in the Cardiff hospitals. They gave up dieting after only a few days of hunger.

The doctors argued that many of these people who failed to reduce are really psychological

cases who get some recompense out of being fat—perhaps because their size draws attention to them.

Emotional upsets can cause increased appetite. "Women seek solace in sweets and cream cookies for the same reasons which send their husbands to the public house," said Dr Arnold McEljohn, of Edinburgh.

A temporary defect in the appetite mechanism is believed to explain why so many women get fat after having a baby.

Misguided mother love is a common cause of school "fatties." They stuff their children with far too much food in the mistaken belief that puppy fat is a sign of health. Experiments on animals carried out by Professor McCance have shown that too much food during the growing stages leads to premature aging.

LIFE EXPECTATION

The expectation of life of a middle-aged man drops by about 10 percent if he puts on an extra stone of weight. It is halved if he puts on two stone.

Most insurance companies step up their premiums sharply when a man measures more round the stomach than round the chest.

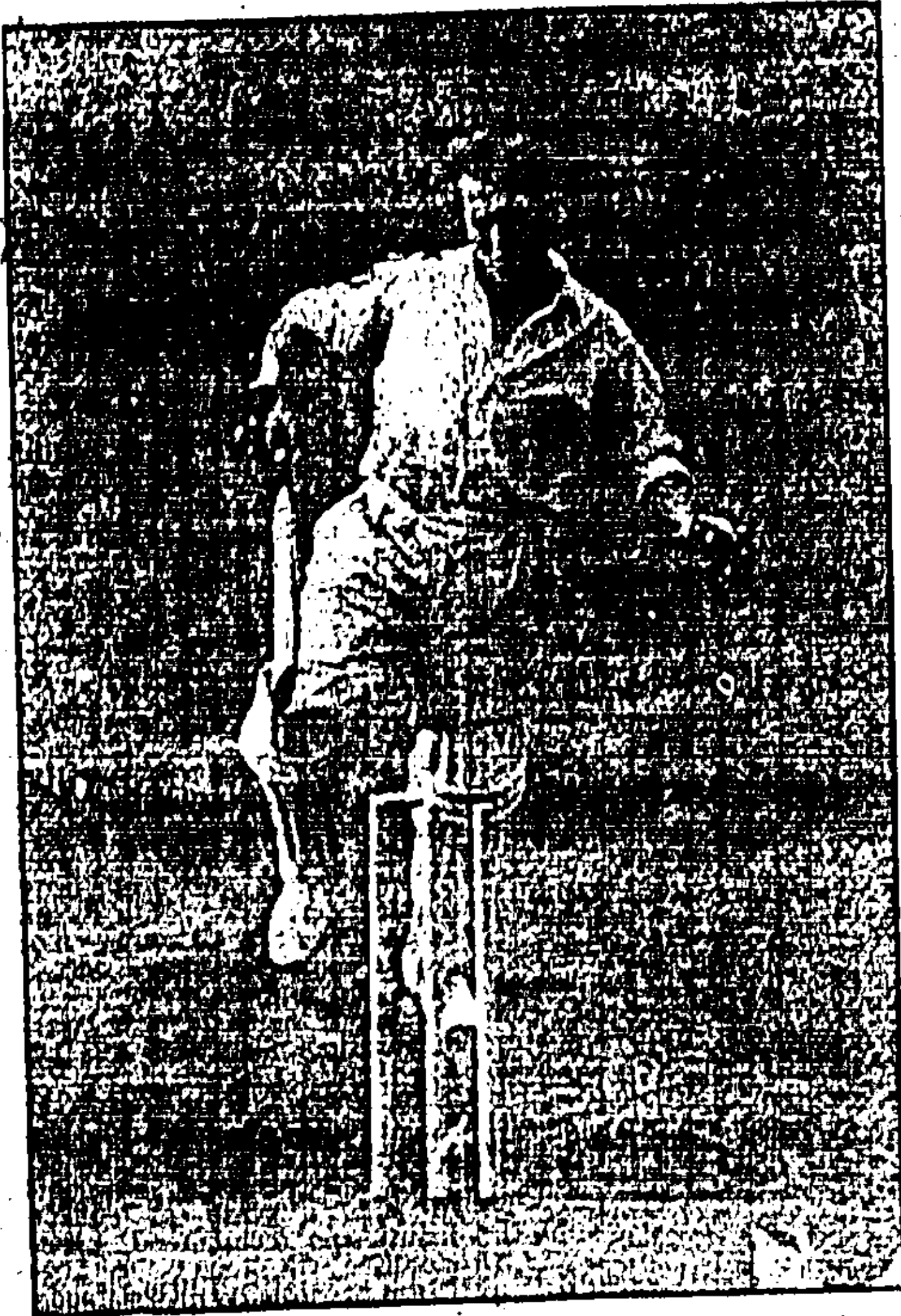
"Reduction of body weight definitely lowers mortality in overweight people and the various disorders which are commoner in the obese can be reduced by slimming," said Dr H. M. Sinclair, of Oxford.

The doctor's own figures provided the most convincing evidence that obesity is now rated as a serious disorder. There was not one obviously overweight man or woman at the conference.

(London Express Service)



SHOCK FOR ENGLAND



Willie Watson grimaces as a ball bowled by Ray Lindwall crashes on his instep and trickles on to his stumps to knock off one ball during the England innings on the first day of the Fourth Test at Leeds.—Central Press Photo.

Professionals Do Not Get All The "Perks" In Boxing

By GEORGE WHITING

London.

Professionals do not get all the "perks" in boxing. Given permission by the avuncular autocrats of the Amateur Boxing Association, two young men who punch noses for pleasure rather than profit can look forward this month to a trip that many a commercial whackman would give one of his cauliflower ears to achieve.

Featherweight Peter Brander and his Slough Centre clubmate, bantamweight Gerald John, are shortly being asked to fly 7,500 miles to Colombo, there to be treated as honoured guests while they inflict as much pain as possible on any two prize featherweights and bantamweights the inhabitants of Ceylon can provide.

WOULD BE DELIGHTED

Electrician Brander, ninth wonder of the amateur boxing world with four national titles, and carpenter John, a ginger for-pluck little "southern" who won the ABA flyweight championship two years ago, would be required to fly to Colombo on August 7, to box two opponents each, and to return to their respective work benches at Slough after a stay in Ceylon of about 10 days.

Both Peter and Gerald have allowed it to be known that, provided the inexorable laws of the Medes, the Persians, and the ABA are complied with, they would be delighted to accept any such invitation. Who wouldn't?

Why Brander and John? Put it down to sentiment.

HE RETURNED

Seven years ago, a shy little liquorier-stick of a man called Albert Perera got time off from the Colombo dock police (department to try his luck in our Championships—only to be taken apart by the famous Danny O'Sullivan, then at the height of his powers as an amateur bantamweight.

But Albert liked us all so much—even O'Sullivan—that he returned the next season, joined Slough Centre, and came within 15 miserable seconds of carrying off our Bantamweight Championship at Wembley. Having thrashed all resistance out of Tommy Profit, the Manchester millwright, Albert got a bit careless with his left hand, and was disqualified.

WANTS TO CELEBRATE

We all called it a tragedy at the time, but memories have mellowed. Perera, forsaking the rigours of the ring for the routine of an office, has become the Honorary Assistant Secretary of the Ceylon ABA, and wants to celebrate by parading two top British amateurs as the stars of a big international show in Colombo this month.

Hence Brander and John, two representatives of the club that gave Albert a boxing home seven years ago. The ABA should be hearing from him any day now.

LIVELY LADY

Taken, a slim, 16-year-old brunette with green eyes, and twinkling "wholly" have you got? You've got Maureen Hudson, one of the liveliest little ladies in sport.

Maureen punches mundane facts and figures out of a computer all the week, but, on Saturdays, she becomes a queen of the leap—a young woman threatening one day to put up now and shattering records for the high jump.

Miss Hudson, a Twickenham lass coached by the redoubtable George Pallett at Tooting Bec, was a school champion, jumped 4ft. 10in. against Dutch opponents at The Hague, holds junior and senior trophies for Middlesex, and is training assiduously to perfect a practice leap of 5ft. 2in. (London Express Service).

Englishman Wins Johore Grand Prix

Singapore, Aug. 2.

Ten thousand Chippies, Malays, and Europeans turned out at Johore Bahru, in Southern Malaya, today to watch the annual Grand Prix which was won by Englishman, Freddie Pope, driving a Jaguar XK-120.

Though a motor cyclist was killed while practising yesterday, today's events were unmarred by serious spills.

Results of the two main events were: Johore Grand Prix, 82 miles 880 yards over the two-mile 110 yard course—1. Freddie Pope on a Jaguar XK-120, Time, 1 hour 23 minutes 48 seconds; 2. Au Nal-fai on a Jaguar XK-120; 3. P. Caroline on a J-2 Allard.

In the motor cycles unlimited, over 41 miles, the winner was R. H. Trevor Vincent on an RJD in the time of 37 minutes 61 seconds. Second was R. Silverman on a Triumph Trophy, and third was D. Frank on a Norton.—Reuters.

EGYPTIAN BREAKS RECORD FOR ENGLAND TO FRANCE CHANNEL SWIM

Calais, Aug. 2.

An Egyptian today set up a new record for the Channel swim from England to France and, with five companions, broke the record they set up in September 1950 for a relay swim of the Channel. Abdel Latif Abu Helf, 24, who started off the relay swim at 0500 GMT, continued swimming when the second member of the team entered the water and reached Wissant beach, France, in 13 hours 45 minutes, beating the previous record held by Tom Blower of Britain by one hour 50 minutes.

American Women Lead 3-0 In Wightman Cup Match

New York, Aug. 1.

The United States took a three-love lead over Britain at the end of the first day's play of the Wightman Cup lawn tennis contest here today.

Miss Maureen Connolly, holder of all the world's major women's singles titles, overwhelmed Miss Angela Mortimer by 6-1 and 6-1; Miss Doris Hart defeated Miss Helen Fletcher by 6-4 and 7-5; and in the doubles match, Miss Connolly and Miss Louise Brough beat Miss Mortimer and Miss Anne Shilcock 6-2 and 6-3.

The contest ends tomorrow with three more singles and one doubles.

This year's contest is the 25th in the series, which began in 1923. Britain have won only four times in 1924, 1925, 1928 and 1930.

Warm sunny weather, with only a mild breeze made conditions perfect for today's play, which was watched by about 1,200 people.

New York, August 2. The second day's play in the Wightman Cup matches was postponed until tomorrow because of rain. The United States won all three matches played on the opening day yesterday and need only one victory more to clinch the series of seven matches.—Reuter.

MRS KNOX WINS Hamburg, Aug. 3.

United States' yesterday won the Women's Singles here, beating Mrs Joy Mottram of Britain 6-0, 4-6, 6-4 in the final.

The American girl played the steeper game in a match which was halted by rain for three hours at two games all in the third set.

Mrs Mottram saved three match points at 5-3 in the final set but Mrs Knox clinched the match in the next game.—Reuter.

Mrs Knox and Mrs Knox successfully defended their women's double titles against Mme Chatrie of France (formerly Miss Susan Partridge) and Mrs. Erika Vallner of Germany, beating them 7-5, 6-1. Patty and Gottfried von Cramm (Germany) won the Men's Doubles, beating the Austrian Davis Cup pair Hans Redl and Alfred Huber 8-6, 4-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

GERMAN TOURNEY Hamburg, Aug. 2. Budge Patty, 29-year-old American, beat Fausto Gardini (Italy), 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, today in the final of the Men's Singles at the German Lawn Tennis Championships.

The first American ever to win a German tennis title, Patty was the master throughout as he repeatedly attacked Gardini's weakness on the backhand with well-placed volleys.

Tony Mottram and Miss Pat Lord of Britain, won the mixed doubles title, defeating Mottram's wife, Mrs Joy Mottram, and Jean Borotra of France by 2-6, 6-4 and 6-3.

Borotra and Mrs Mottram, playing only 45 minutes after scoring an unexpected victory over Morea and Mrs Dorothy Anade in the semi-final, appeared to tire. They beat Morea and Mrs. Anade by 6-3 and 7-5.—Reuter.

SEDGMAN LOSES London, Aug. 1. Pancho Segura (Ecuador) downed Frank Sedgman (Aus).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS

London, Aug. 1. Leading positions in the County Cricket Championship table and the first-class batting and bowling averages are:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Tied	No Dec.	Lost	Drawn	pts.
Middlesex	21	9	3	2	1	1	1	4	124
Sussex	19	8	3	2	1	1	1	4	120
Gloucestershire	19	8	3	2	1	1	1	4	112
Surrey	19	8	3	2	1	1	1	4	108
Lancashire	19	8	3	2	1	1	1	4	104
Worcestershire	19	8	3	2	1	1	1	4	100
Derbyshire	19	8	3	2	1	1	1	4	96
Gloucester	19	8	3	2	1	1	1	4	92

	Im.	N.O.	Runs	Highest Inn.	Average
N. Harvey (Aus.)	2	1,267	1,267	120	79.3
L. Hutton	4	1,415	1,415	141	60.6
D. Harvey (Aus.)	2	1,267	1,267	120	79.3
D. Harvey (Aus.)	2	1,267	1,267	120	79.3
W. J. Lister (Surrey)	2	1,267	1,267	120	79.3
W. J. Lister (Surrey)	2	1,267	1,267	120	79.3
D. R. Shepherd	2	1,267	1,267	120	79.3

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Average
A. R. Lindwall (Australia)	448.3	136	1,200	63	14.00
R. Archer (Australia)	400.2	121	1,101	70	15.71
C. G. Turner (Australia)	390.2	121	1,101	70	15.71
A. J. Baker (Surrey)	400.2	121	1,101	70	15.71
L. Jackson (Derby)	400.2	121	1,101	70	15.71
P. J. Lester (Surrey)	400.2	121	1,101	70	15.71
W. Deller (Gloucestershire)	400.2	121	1,101	70	15.71
J. C. Laker (Surrey)	400.2	121	1,101	70	15.71
J. H. Statham (Lancashire)	400.2	121	1,101	70	15.71

TWO RECORDS FOR ARMY CYCLIST



Signalman R. E. Smith, who set up a new Army cycling record for the Quarter Mile with a time of 31.5 seconds and for the Half Mile with 61.3 seconds. He did this during the Army Track Cycling Championships at Herne Hill.

Professional Footballers Want £1,000 A Year

A wages appeal from the professional players, seeking to give them a new deal by raising them to the status of £1,000 a year men, promises an unsettled future for English football League clubs, although the big kick-off for the season 1953-54 is only three weeks away. The Players' Union has long sought a substantial increase on the present £14 a week maximum, and this year the professionals have made a fresh attack by referring their dispute with the Football Association and Football League to a Ministry of Labour tribunal.

At the hearing, Union Chairman Mr James Guthrie, himself a former player, argued the case of what he called the underpaid footballer. FA Secretary Sir Stanley Rous, and League President Mr Arthur Drewry replied.

Besides the increase for the top professionals, the Union is seeking an annual rise of £1 per week for young players, who can be paid as little as £3 a week at present.

Fees of £100 are sought for players selected for international matches—they receive £30 now—and this request appears to have gained strength from a decision of the Ministry of Labour's tribunal in Glasgow last October, which raised the fees of Scottish internationals to £50.

From the point of view of Football League clubs the immediate outlook is bleak. Faced with a substantial wage claim from the players, they see no hope of an "entertainment" £150000, similar to that given to the summer game of cricket by the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr R.A. Butler last April, though the FA officials continue to press hard for it.

Almost a third of soccer clubs' incomes go in entertainment tax, and although some of the big clubs such as Arsenal, Tottenham Hotspur and Wolverhampton Wanderers have saluted wage large profits, combinations in the lesser divisions are in desperate straits. One club, Southport, lost £3,430 last season.

However, as both rich and poor face similar communitarian in the annual rigours of the Football League, it has been suggested that a pool be set up by which the smaller clubs might be helped to implement schemes for higher wages by being given a percentage on the profits of their richer League partners.

In many quarters this suggestion is unpopular, but it gives at least one solution to a problem in which too many players seem to be chasing too little money.—China Mail Special.

Duke Of Edinburgh Clean Bowls The Earl Marshal

Arundel, Aug. 3.

The polo-playing Duke of Edinburgh turned cricketer yesterday—and clean bowled the Duke of Norfolk, the Coronation planner-in-chief, for four runs. The two Dukes were captaining sides in a match in aid of the National Playing Fields Association which provides sports facilities for Britain's poorer children.

The Duke of Edinburgh is President of the NPPA. The game was played in the beautiful grounds of Arundel Castle, the Duke of Norfolk's home in Sussex, 50 miles south of London.

Twenty-five thousand holiday makers saw the game—many more than normally watch a first-class county match, and when the gates were closed a two-mile-long procession of cars still stretched outside the Castle grounds.

The Duke of Edinburgh had ten former England cricketers in his side, and "Duke Bernard"—as Queen Elizabeth calls the Earl Marshal—had two.

The Duke of Norfolk's side scored 204 runs for six wickets and then declared, putting the other side in to bat.

The Duke of Edinburgh's team had about two and a half hours to score the 205 runs needed to win.

The Duke went in to bat when they had lost three wickets for 101 and in a 12-minute innings scored 18.

The Earl Marshal went on to bowl when the Duke batted, seeking "revenge" for being bowled himself by the Duke of Edinburgh. And he nearly succeeded.

One ball might by the Duke of Edinburgh cricketers onto his wicket. But the balls were not dislodged.

The bowling was changed but the Duke of Edinburgh scored two "lucky" fours before being "bowled round" by the Earl Marshal, while attempting another.

As the close of play the Duke of Edinburgh's side had scored 197 runs—seven less than their opponents.

Three British Victories At Rouen

Rouen, Aug. 2.

British riders today won all three races in the French Motor-cycling Grand Prix here counting for the World Championships.

Fergus Anderson, riding an Italian Guzzi, won the 350 c.c. event, covering the 153 kilometres in one hour 13 minutes 24.7 seconds at an average of 125.045 kilometres per hour.

Ray Amm of Rhodesia, riding a Norton, crashed and broke his collar bone after taking the lap record to 128.481 kilometres per hour.

Geoff Duke, on an Italian Gilera, won the 500 c.c. race in one hour 34 minutes 0.2 seconds for the 204 kilometres, an average of 130 kilometres per hour, and Eric Oliver, on a Norton, took the 600 c.c. class, covering the 102 kilometres in 52 minutes 43.3 seconds at an average of 118.979 kilometres per hour.

Anderson and Reg Armstrong of Ireland now lead the World Championship series in the 350 c.c. and 600 c.c. classes respectively, both with 20 points.

Armstrong, riding a Gilera, was second to Duke today.

Amm had previously held the lead in both these categories. Oliver heads the sidecar class with 10 points, having won the event in the only two Championship meetings in which it was held.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS



ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA CROWD THE LISTS-FEW PLACES FOR THE REST

Englishmen and Australians crowd the lists of the Empire's best athletes. The once-strong South Africans claim only 43 places to 148 for England and 122 for Australia.

New Zealand claims 16 places, Scotland 14, Jamaica 12 and Canada, hosts at the next Empire Games, only 10.

Best performances by Empire athletes from August 3 last year to July 28 this year were:

100 YARDS	220 YARDS	440 YARDS	880 YARDS	1760 YARDS	3520 YARDS	7040 YARDS	14080 YARDS	28160 YARDS	56320 YARDS	112640 YARDS	225280 YARDS	450560 YARDS	901120 YARDS	1802240 YARDS	3604480 YARDS	7208960 YARDS	14417920 YARDS	28835840 YARDS	57671680 YARDS	115343360 YARDS	230686720 YARDS	461373440 YARDS	922746880 YARDS	1845493760 YARDS	3690987520 YARDS	7381975040 YARDS	14763950080 YARDS	29527900160 YARDS	59055800320 YARDS	118111600640 YARDS	236223201280 YARDS	472446402560 YARDS	944892805120 YARDS	1889785610240 YARDS	3779571220480 YARDS	7559142440960 YARDS	15118284881920 YARDS	30236569763840 YARDS	60473139527680 YARDS	120946279055360 YARDS	241892558110720 YARDS	483785116221440 YARDS	967570232442880 YARDS	1935140464885760 YARDS	3870280929771520 YARDS	7740561859543040 YARDS	15481123719086080 YARDS	30962247438172160 YARDS	61924494876344320 YARDS	123848989752688640 YARDS	247697979505377280 YARDS	495395959010754560 YARDS	990791918021509120 YARDS	1981583836043018240 YARDS	3963167672086036480 YARDS	7926335344172072960 YARDS	15852670688344145920 YARDS	31705341376688291840 YARDS	63410682753376583680 YARDS	126821365506753167360 YARDS	253642731013506334720 YARDS	507285462027012669440 YARDS	1014570924054025338880 YARDS	2029141848108050677760 YARDS	4058283696216101355520 YARDS	8116567392432202711040 YARDS	16233134784864405422080 YARDS	32466269569728810844160 YARDS	64932539139457621688320 YARDS	129865078278915243376640 YARDS	259730156557830486753280 YARDS	519460313115660973506560 YARDS	1038920626231321947013120 YARDS	2077841252462643894026240 YARDS	4155682504925287788052480 YARDS	8311365009850575576104960 YARDS	16622730019701151152209920 YARDS	33245460039402302304419840 YARDS	66490920078804604608839680 YARDS	132981840157609209217679360 YARDS	265963680315218418435358720 YARDS	531927360630436836870717440 YARDS	1063854721260873673741434880 YARDS	2127709442521747347482869760 YARDS	4255418885043494694965739520 YARDS	8510837770086989389931479040 YARDS	17021675540173978779862958080 YARDS	34043351080347957559725916160 YARDS	68086702160695915119451832320 YARDS	136173404321391830238903664640 YARDS	272346808642783660477807329280 YARDS	544693617285567320955614658560 YARDS	1089387234571134641911229317120 YARDS	2178774469142269283822458634240 YARDS	4357548938284538567644917268480 YARDS	8715097876569077135289834536960 YARDS	17430195753138154270579669073920 YARDS	34860391506276308541159338147840 YARDS	69720783012552617082318676295680 YARDS	139441566025105234164637352591360 YARDS	278883132050210468329274705182720 YARDS	557766264100420936658549410365440 YARDS	1115532528200841873317098820730880 YARDS	2231065056401683746634197641461760 YARDS	4462130112803367493268395282923520 YARDS	8924260225606734986536790565847040 YARDS	17848520451213469973073581131694080 YARDS	35697040902426939946147162263388160 YARDS	71394081804853879892294324526776320 YARDS	142788163609707759784588649053552640 YARDS	285576327219415519569177298107105280 YARDS	571152654438831039138354596214210560 YARDS	1142305308877662078276709192428421120 YARDS	2284610617755324156553418384856842240 YARDS	4569221235510648313106836769713684480 YARDS	9138442471021296626213673539427368960 YARDS	18276884942042593252427347078854737920 YARDS	36553769884085186504854694157709475840 YARDS	73107539768170373009709388315418951680 YARDS	146215079536340746019418776630837903360 YARDS	292430159072681492038837553261675806720 YARDS	584860318145362984077675106523351613440 YARDS	1169720636290725968155350213046703226880 YARDS	2339441272581451936310700426093406453760 YARDS	4678882545162903872621400852186812907520 YARDS	9357765090325807745242801704373625815040 YARDS	18715530180651615490485603408747251630080 YARDS	37431060361303230980971206817494503260160 YARDS	74862120722606461961942413634989006520320 YARDS	149724241445212923923884827269978013040640 YARDS	299448482890425847847769654539956026081280 YARDS	598896965780851695695539309079912052162560 YARDS	1197793931561703391391078618159824104325120 YARDS	2395587863123406782782157236319648208650240 YARDS	4791175726246813565564314472639296417300480 YARDS	9582351452493627131128628945278592834600960 YARDS	19164702904987254262257257890557185669201920 YARDS	38329405809974508524514515781114371338403840 YARDS	76658811619949017049029031562228742676807680 YARDS	153317623239898034098058063124457485353615360 YARDS	306635246479796068196116126248914970707230720 YARDS	613270492959592136392232252497829941414461440 YARDS	1226540985919184272784464504995659882828922880 YARDS	2453081971838368545568929009991319765657845760 YARDS	4906163943676737091137858019982639531315691520 YARDS	9812327887353474182275716039965279062631383040 YARDS	19624655774706948364551432079930558125262766080 YARDS	39249311549413896729102864159861116250525532160 YARDS	78498623098827793458205728319722232501051064320 YARDS	15699724619765558691641145663944446500210212640 YARDS	31399449239531117383282291327888893000420425280 YARDS	62798898479062234766564582655777786000840850560 YARDS	125597796958124469533129165311555720016801701120 YARDS	251195593916248939066258330623111440033603402240 YARDS	502391187832497878132516661246222880067206804480 YARDS	100478237566499575626503332249244576013440136960 YARDS	200956475132999151253006664498489152026880273920 YARDS	401912950265998302506013328996978304053760547840 YARDS	803825900531996605012026657993956608107521095680 YARDS	1607651801063993210024053315987913216215042191360 YARDS	3215303602127986420048106631975826432430084382720 YARDS	6430607204255972840096213263951652864860168765440 YARDS	12861214408511945680192426527903305729720337530880 YARDS	25722428817023891360384853055806611459440675061760 YARDS	51444857634047782720769706111613222918881340123520 YARDS	102889715268095565441539412223226457377762680247040 YARDS	205779430536191130883078824446452914755525360494080 YARDS	411558861072382261766157648892905829511050720988160 YARDS	8231177221447645235323152977858116902211014419777280 YARDS	164623544428952904706463059557162338044220288395520 YARDS	329247088857905809412926119114324608088440576791040 YARDS	658494177715811618825852238228648216176881153582080 YARDS	1316988355431623237651704476457296432353762307164160 YARDS	263397671086324647530340895291459286470752461432320 YARDS	526795342172649295060681790582918572941504922864640 YARDS	1053590684345298590121363581165837145883009845729280 YARDS	210718136869059718024272716233167429176601969145760 YARDS	421436273738119436048545432466334858353203938291520 YARDS	842872547476238872097090864932669716706407876583040 YARDS	1685745094952477744194181729865339433412815753166080 YARDS	3371490189904955488388363459730678866825635506332160 YARDS	6742980379809910976776726919461357733651271012664320 YARDS	13485960759619821953553453838922715467302542025328640 YARDS	26971921519239643907106907677845430934605084050657280 YARDS	53943843038479287814213815355690861869210168101314560 YARDS	10788768607695857562842763071138173738422033620263040 YARDS	215775372153917151256855261422763474768440672404526080 YARDS	431550744307834302513710522845526949536881344809052160 YARDS	863101488615668605027421045691053899073768961810104320 YARDS	1726202977231337210054842091382107798147537923620208640 YARDS	3452405954462674420109684182764215596295075847240417280 YARDS	690481190892534884021936836552843119259015169448083520 YARDS	1380962381785069768043873673105686238518030338897167040 YARDS	2761924763570139536087747346211372477036060677794334080 YARDS	5523849527140279072175544692422744954072121355588678080 YARDS	11047699054280558144351089384845499014144242711177376160 YARDS	22095398108561116288702178769690980228228484422354752320 YARDS	44190796217122232577404357539381960456456888844709504640 YARDS	88381592434244465154808715078763920912911777689419009280 YARDS	17676318486848893030961743015752784182582355377883811840 YARDS	35352636973697786061923486031505568365164710755767623680 YARDS	70705273947395572123846972063011136730329421511535247360 YARDS	141410547894791144276893944126022273460658843023070447040 YARDS	282821095789582288553787888252044546921317686046140894080 YARDS	565642191579164577107575776504089093842635372092281760 YARDS	11312843831583291542151515530081781876852707441845535360 YARDS	22625687663166583084303031060163563753705414883691070720 YARDS	45251375326333166168606062120327127507410289767382141440 YARDS	90502750652666332337212124240654301501405779534764282880 YARDS	1810055013053326646744242448013089020028011578695285760 YARDS	3620110026106653293488484896026178040056023157390571520 YARDS	724022005221330658697697779205235680011204631478113280 YARDS	1448044010422661177395395558401045360022409263165622560 YARDS	2896088020845322354790791116802090720044818526331245120 YARDS	5792176041690644709581582233604181440089637052662490240 YARDS	11584352083381289419163164667208368800179274105332480480 YARDS	23168704166762578838326329334416737600358548210664960960 YARDS	46337408333525157676652658668833475200717096421329921920 YARDS	92674816667050315353305317337666950400143418422659843840 YARDS	185349633334100630706610634675338002800286868445197687680 YARDS	37069926666820126141322127335067600560057377689039537280 YARDS	74139853333640252282644254670135201120011475378079074560 YARDS	148279706667280504565288509340270402400229507561558111040 YARDS	2965594133345610091305770186805408048004591513211222080 YARDS	5931188266691220182611540373610816096009182262642244160 YARDS	11862376533382403765223080747221632192001844525284488320 YARDS	237247530667648075304461614944432643840036890505688960 YARDS	474495061335296150608923229888865287680073781011377920 YARDS	948990122670592301217846459777731575360014756202275360 YARDS	189798024534118460243569291955546315072002951240445120 YARDS	379596049068236920487138583911092630144005902480890240 YARDS	759192098136473840974277167822185260288011804961780480 YARDS	151838419627294768194855433564437052057602360992361600 YARDS	303676839254589536389710867128874104115204721984723200 YARDS	60735367850917907277942173425774820823040944396944640 YARDS	1214707357018358145558843488515548416460818887938880 YARDS	2429414714036716311117686977031096832921637775877760 YARDS	4858829428073432622235373944062193665843275551755520 YARDS	9717658856146865244470747888124437331686551103511040 YARDS	19435317712293730488941495776488646633773102207022080 YARDS	38870635424587460977882991552977293267546204414044160 YARDS	77741270849174921955765983105954586535092408828088320 YARDS	155482541698349843911531966211910113070189176576176640 YARDS	310965083396699687823063932423802226140378353153353280 YARDS	62193016679339937564612786484760445228075670630670720 YARDS	124386033358679875129225572969520904456151341261341440 YARDS	248772066717359750258451145939041808912282262522682880 YARDS	497544133434719500516902291878083617824565525045365760 YARDS	995088266869439001033804583756167235649131050090731520 YARDS	1990176533738878002067609167512334711298262100181463040 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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"HONGKONG"	Kobe	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"HUPHAI"	Tientsin	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"PETER REED"	Tientsin	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"YOOHONG"	Shanghai	8 a.m.	5th Aug.
"HANYANG"	Shanghai	10 a.m.	5th Aug.
"SZECHUEN"	Shanghai	10 a.m.	5th Aug.
"FOOCHOW"	Peking & Peking	10 a.m.	10th Aug.
"FAKHAI"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Madoera	8 a.m.	12th Aug.
"SIENHONG"	Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m.	12th Aug.
"HUNAN"	Keelung	5 p.m.	12th Aug.
"FUKIEN"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	16th Aug.
"FOYANG"	Singapore, Belawan & Peking	8 a.m.	20th Aug.
	Bangkok	10 a.m.	23rd Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM			
"HANYANG"	Kobe	7th Aug.	
"FOOCHOW"	Osaka	8th Aug.	
"SIENHONG"	Keelung	9th Aug.	
"FAKHAI"	Bangkok	10th Aug.	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	12/13th Aug.	
"FUKIEN"	Singapore	16th Aug.	
"FOYANG"	Kobe	21st Aug.	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"CHANGSHA"	Singapore & Melbourne	12th Aug.	
"TAIWAN"	Japan	18th Aug.	
"TAIPING"	Japan	18th Aug.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"TAIWAN"	Australia & Manila	14th Aug.	
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	15th Aug.	
"SHANSHI"	Australia, Nauru, Ocean Is. & Manila	30th Aug.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
	Leaves	Arrives	
"PATROCLOS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Aug.	6th Aug.
"UCULAP"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Aug.	14th Aug.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Aug.	24th Aug.
"LAOMEDON"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	24th Aug.	25th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Sept.	6th Sept.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe			
	Leaves	Arrives	
"LAOMEDON"	Liverpool	8th Aug.	
"PERSEUS"	Rotterdam	13th Aug.	
"UCULAP"	do	23rd Aug.	
"AUTOLYCUS"	do	24th Aug.	
"ASTYANAX"	do	25th Aug.	
"AENEAS"	1st Aug.	6th Sept.	
"PYRHIUS"	7th Aug.	13th Sept.	
"ASCANUS"	18th Aug.	22nd Sept.	
"AGAPENOR"	24th Aug.	28th Sept.	

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge, cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

	Sails N.Y.	Sails H.K.	Arr. H.K.
"AGAMEMNON"	Sailed	Sailed	4th Aug. 11/12
"DONA AURORA"	do	do	17th Aug.
"DONA ALCIA"	do	do	20th Aug.
"BATAAN"	do	do	16th Sept.
"TELEMACHUS"	26th Aug.	17th Sept.	16th Oct.
SAILING for NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL			
"AJAX"	1st Aug. 11	4th Aug. 11	
"HAIAN"	19th Aug.	20th Aug.	

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Eastway Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7:00 a.m. Tue. Fri. 7:15 a.m. Wed. Sat.	17th Aug. 11/12
HK/Manila/B.N. Dornier	(DC-3) 6:45 a.m. Tue. Fri. 6:45 p.m. Wed. Sat.	17th Aug. 11/12
HK/Batavia/Singapore	(DC-4) 11:20 a.m. Wed. 11:20 a.m. Thu.	17th Aug. 11/12
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-3) 11:20 a.m. Wed. 11:20 a.m. Thu.	17th Aug. 11/12
HK/Batavia/Singapore	(DC-4) 12:00 noon Sat. 6:00 p.m. Sun.	17th Aug. 11/12

All the above subject to Alteration without notice. For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to

I. CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24876

New Issue Takes Spotlight In W. German Elections

Bonn, Aug. 2.

The attitude of the powerful West German Trades Union Federation to the political parties has suddenly taken the spotlight in the West German election campaign and looks like being the cause of a major fight.

The Federation's election manifesto and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's immediate accusations that the union leaders had used it to violate their organization's neutrality by siding for the Social Democrats has for the moment displaced foreign policy from the position of "election topic number one."

Possibilities which were seriously contemplated in discussions in the Parliamentary lobby here were:

1. The Soviet Union might declare that it would levy no more occupation costs from the Soviet zone after August 31. Some consider this a logical step after the similar Soviet announcement that it would not levy any more in Austria from Aug. 1.

Although it would not directly affect the pocket of the West German elector, it would enable him to draw unfavourable comparisons between the Soviet and the three Western occupa-

tion powers who are spending nearly one-third of the West German budget to maintain their forces here.

2. The Soviet Union might start returning the German prisoners of war which she is still said to be holding. The numbers estimated vary between a minimum of about 8,000 and a maximum of about 1,000,000.

Responsible observers believe that Dr. Adenauer's proposal of crowning the EDC with a mutual security guarantee with the Soviet Union has been developed with one eye on Russia's springing a late surprise. —Reuter.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

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KOWLOON OFFICE:

Satelline Road, Telephone: 22611.

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For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

EFFICIENCY PLAN WILL MEAN MORE WORKLESS

Paris, Aug. 2.

The Government commission working on a second Five-Year Plan to modernise French industry today faced the threat of increased unemployment if the plan goes into effect.

The commission's manpower department reported the new plan would create only 180,000 new jobs—85,000 of them in the now stagnant building industry—while depriving 160,000 workers of their jobs between now and 1957.

During the same period, the high birth rate which sends 60,000 potential workers into the cities every year will boost the number of job seekers by 200,000.

The number of commercial jobs is expected to shrink by 120,000.

These unemployed added to the present total of 250,000 would give France a total of almost 600,000 persons out of work by 1957.

The figure is relatively small compared to the 11,000,000 employed but the commission considers it a dangerous trend.

It advised trying to increase production even more than the planned 25 per cent boost especially in industries like household goods, radio and electronics. —United Press.

Grotwohl Message To Chou En-lai

London, Aug. 2.

The East German Ambassador to Peking, Johannes Koller, has written to China's Premier, Chou En-lai, saying on behalf of Premier Otto Grotwohl that East Germany believes in the signing of the Korean Armistice as "a victory for world peace."

The agency said the letter added: "This victory affords new strength and confidence to German patriots to strive for the establishment of a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany and conclusion of a peace treaty." —Reuter.

Terrorist Gangs On Increase In Indonesia

Diakarta, Aug. 2.

Strong demands are being made from numerous quarters in the country for the Indonesian government to take firm action to eliminate the Moslem fanatic Darul Islam and other terrorist gangs.

The Deputy Chief of Staff of the Indonesian land forces, Lieutenant-Colonel Suprpto, declared at Lembang that a decree in which clear condemnation of armed gangs is defined was necessary for the restoration of security in various areas.

He also said that restoration of security generally was not only the task of the armed forces but also the concern of all State machinery. He added that co-ordination between government quarters should be improved.

Col. Suprpto was also quoted as being of the opinion that there was no special guiding principle for co-ordination between the army and other government services.

With regard to the status of the State police, which arm is directly supervised by the Prime Minister—Col. Suprpto was reported as saying that it was not effective. He concluded by saying that an official co-ordination body which can issue orders within the framework of the attempts to restore security is necessary.

Meanwhile a mass rally and parade ending the first congress of the Djakarta branch of the Communist-controlled Indonesian trade union Federation (SOBSI) was held at Merdeka (Freedom) Square here.

The gathering, estimated conservatively at 10,000 but placed as high as 13,000 by some, adopted resolutions calling on President Sukarno to immediately fulfil his promise to 4,000 demonstrating railway workers to issue an official decree declaring that Darul Islam and other terrorist gangs are enemies of the State and requesting Members of Parliament to stick to previous majority decisions and to order the government to take steps to crush the bandit groups.

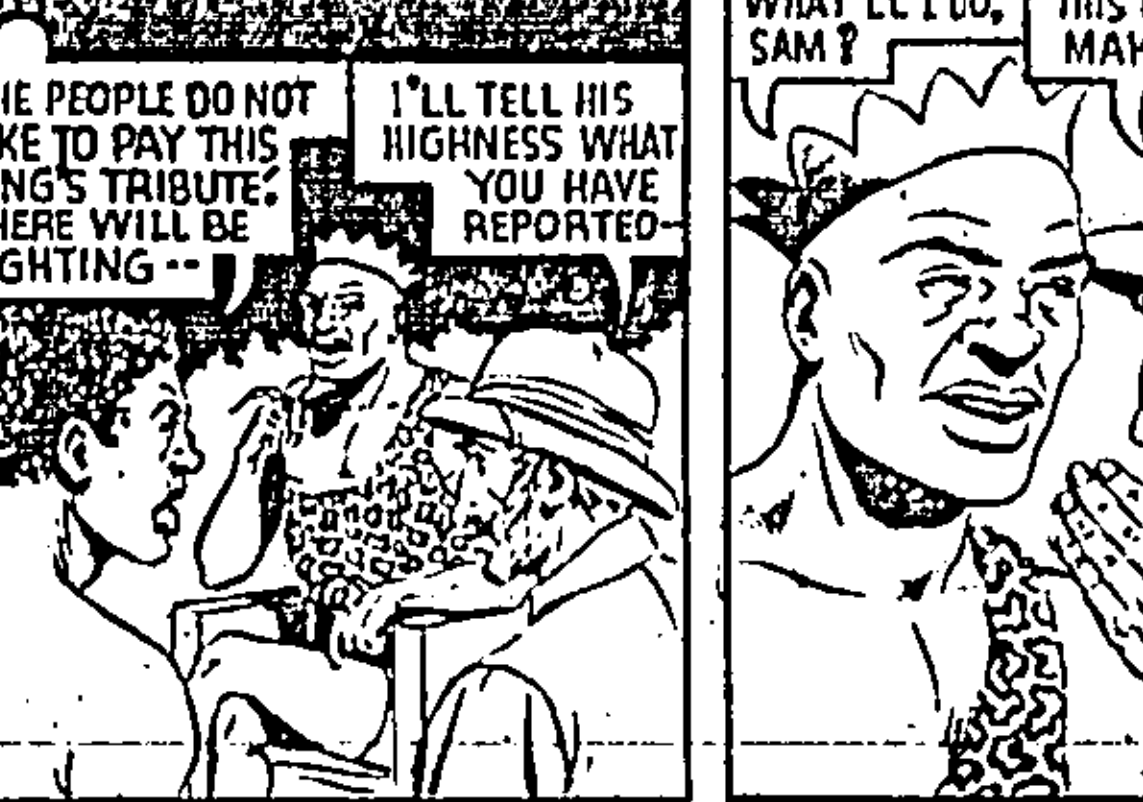
Four youths were killed in Tjikanglung village under the Sukabumi Regency, according to another Bandung dispatch. The report said nine youths under a non-commissioned officer were returning from patrol when they met a terrorist gang. The NCO and three of the youths were slain after a 20-minute exchange of fire.

The Tjikanglung rubber estate in the Tasikmalaja Regency was attacked by a Darul Islam gang shortly before midnight resulting in the death of six workers and three union leaders.

An army unit in the village of Tjitaman in the Bandung district—which was attacked by an unidentified gang of unknown strength—engaged in a three and a half hours battle with the attackers. Three members of the village including two children were reported killed. —United Press.

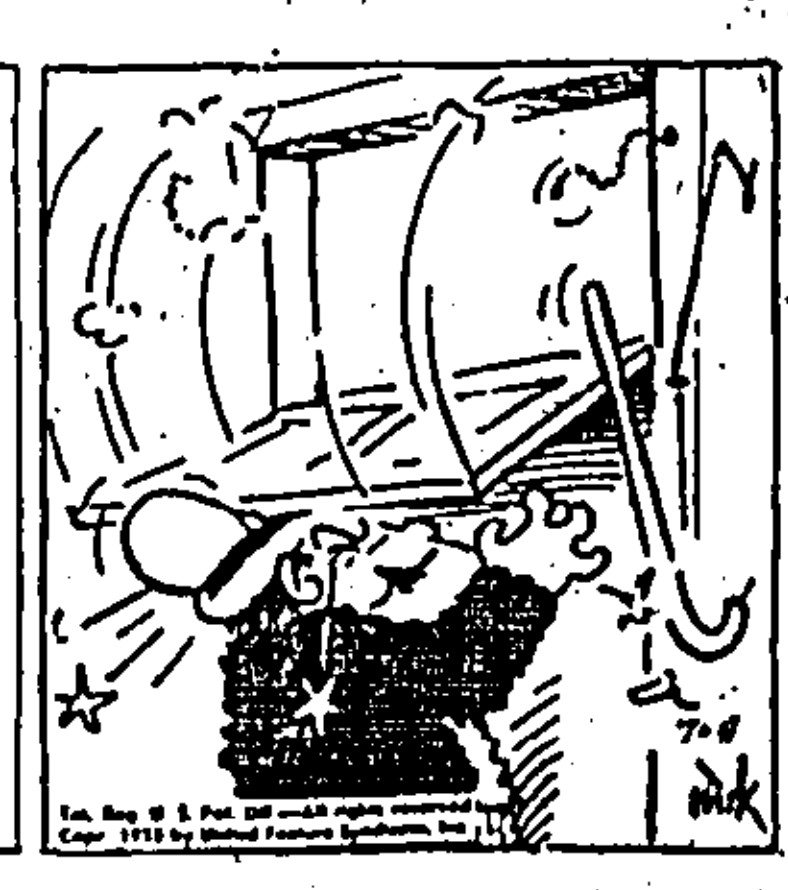
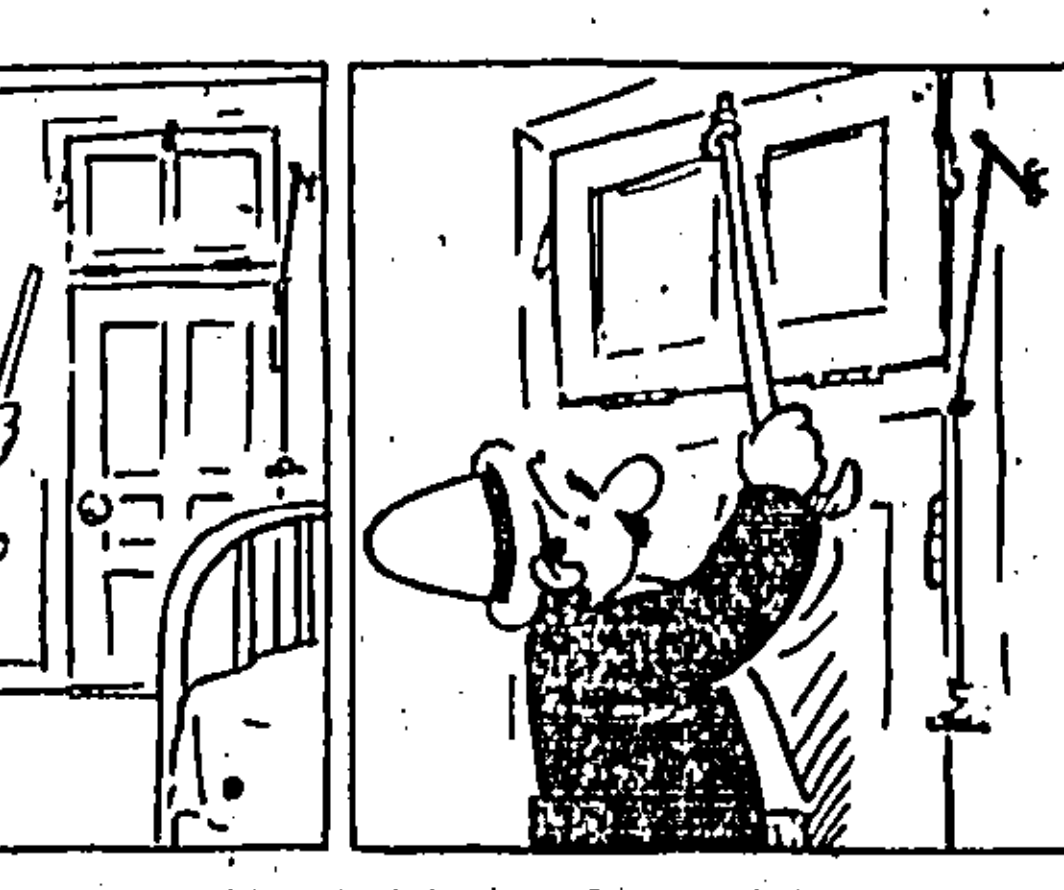
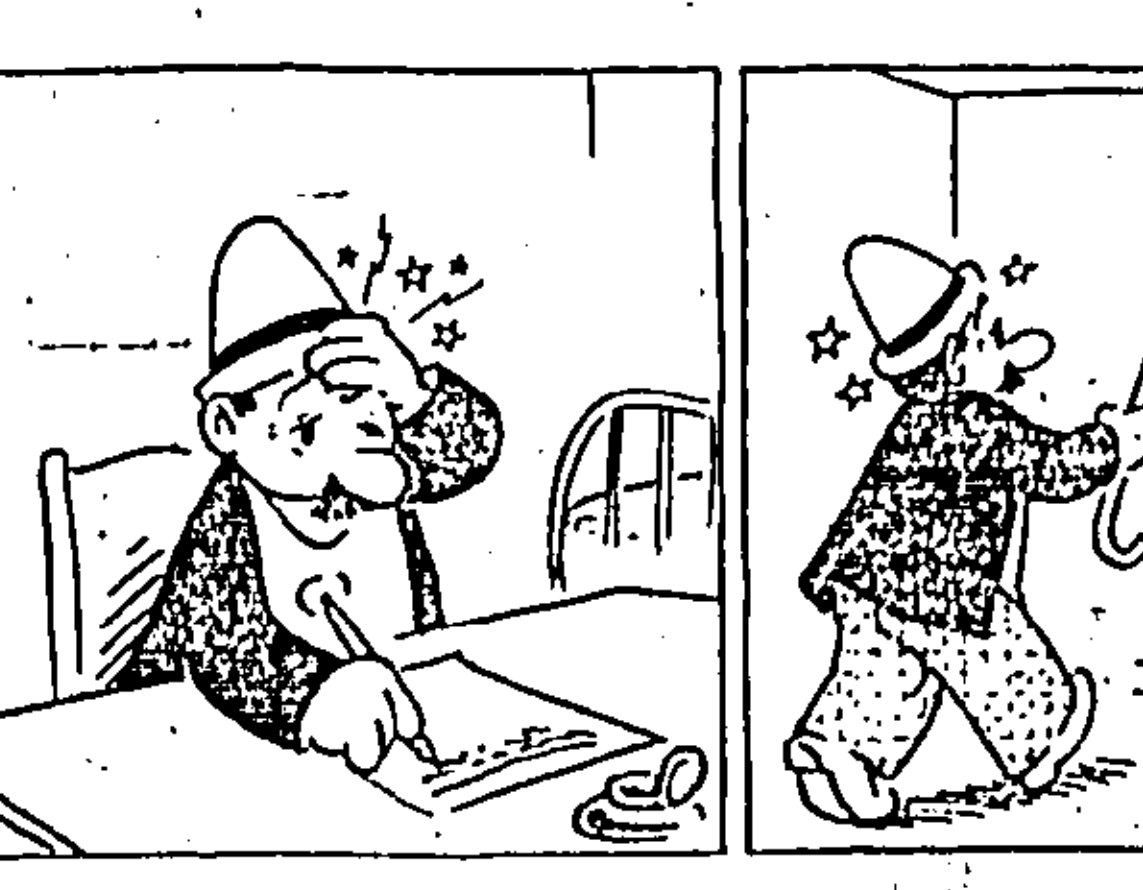
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By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



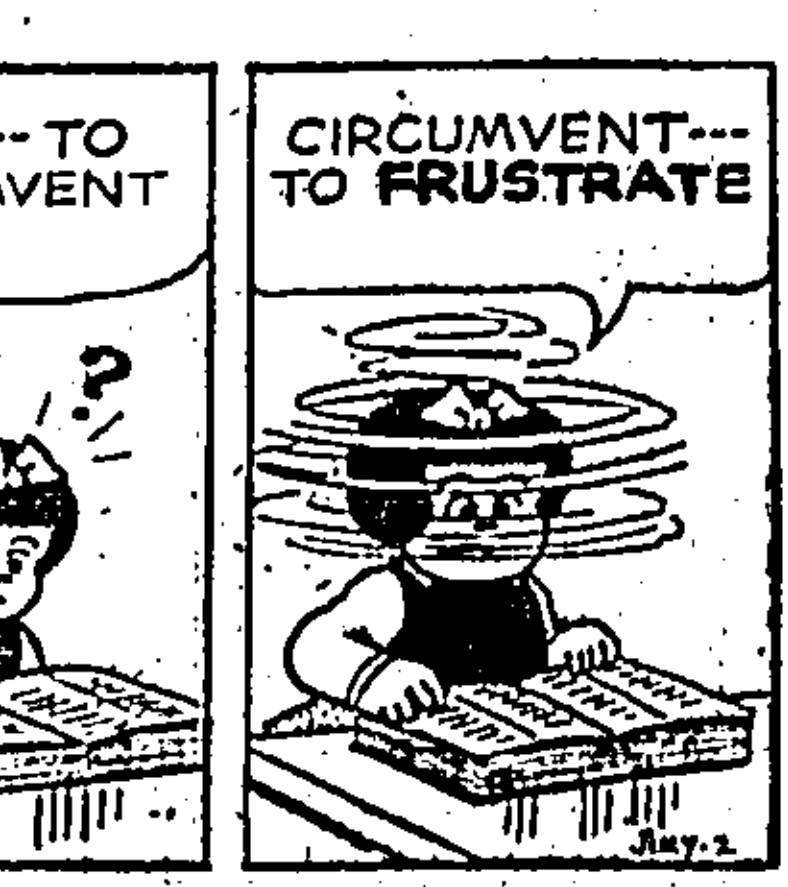
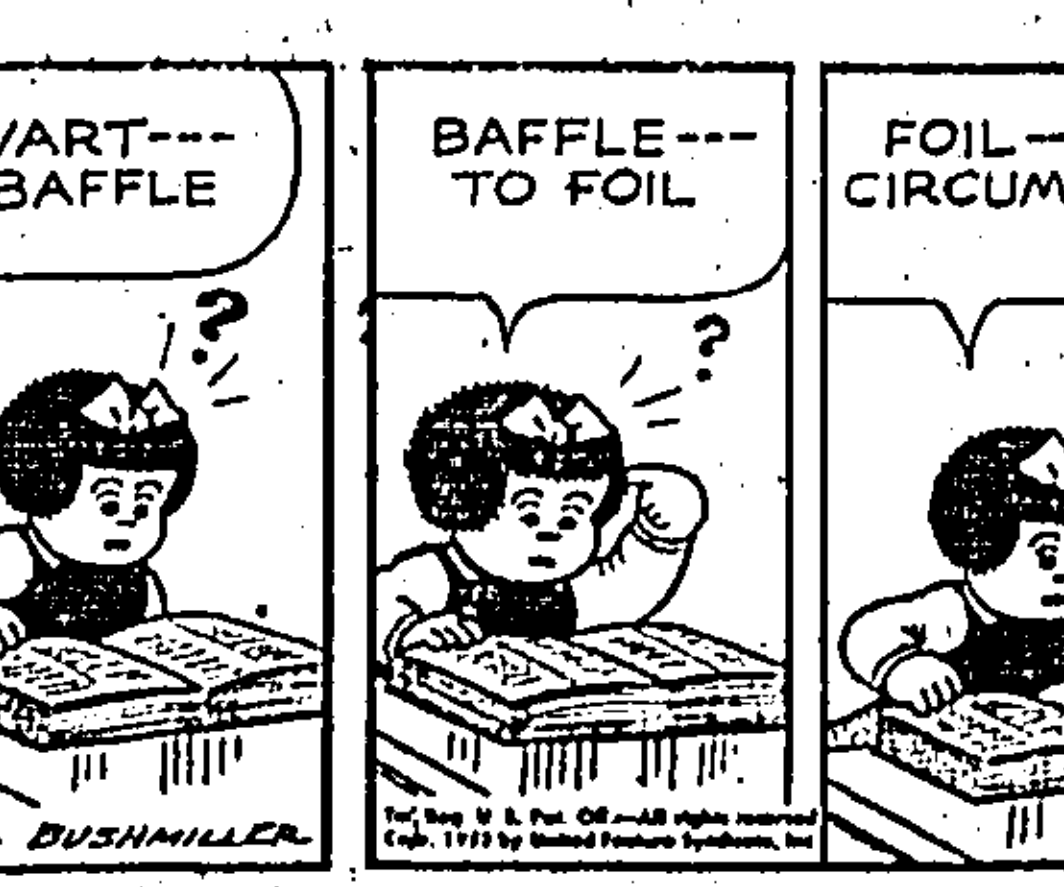
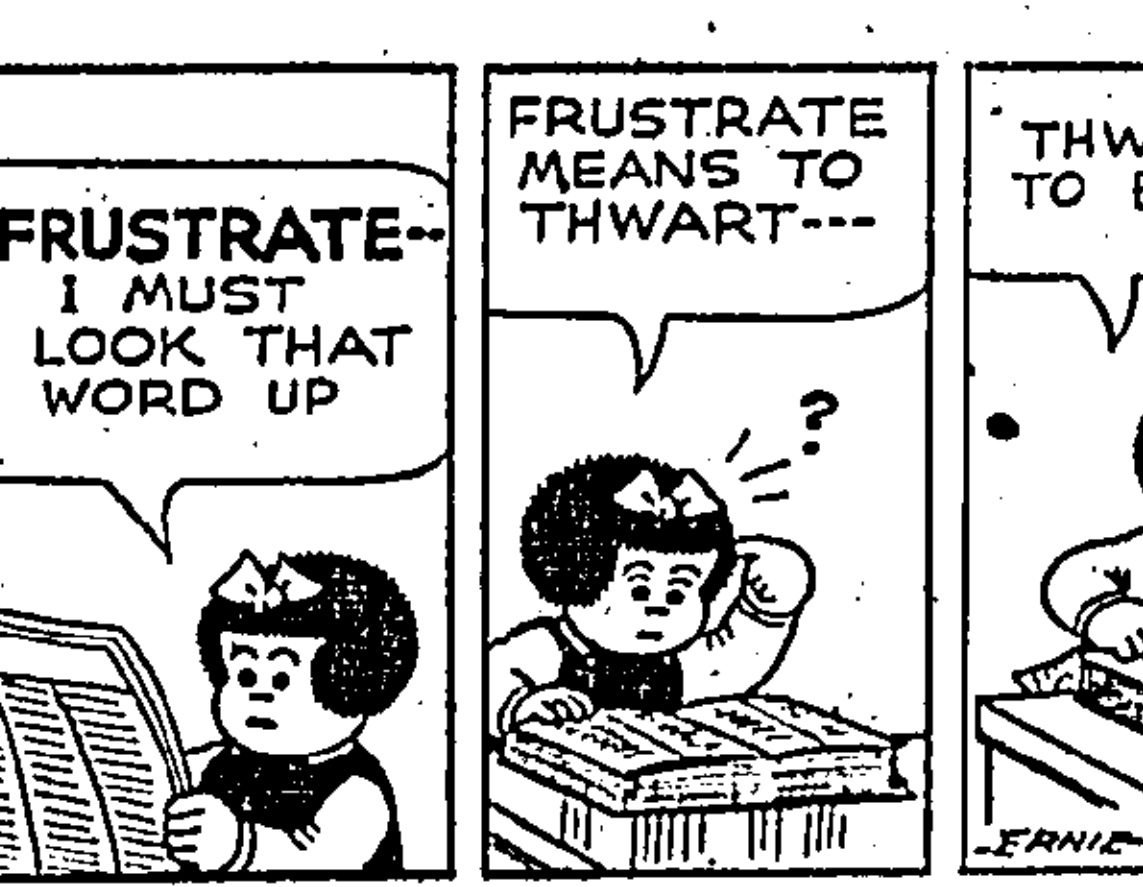
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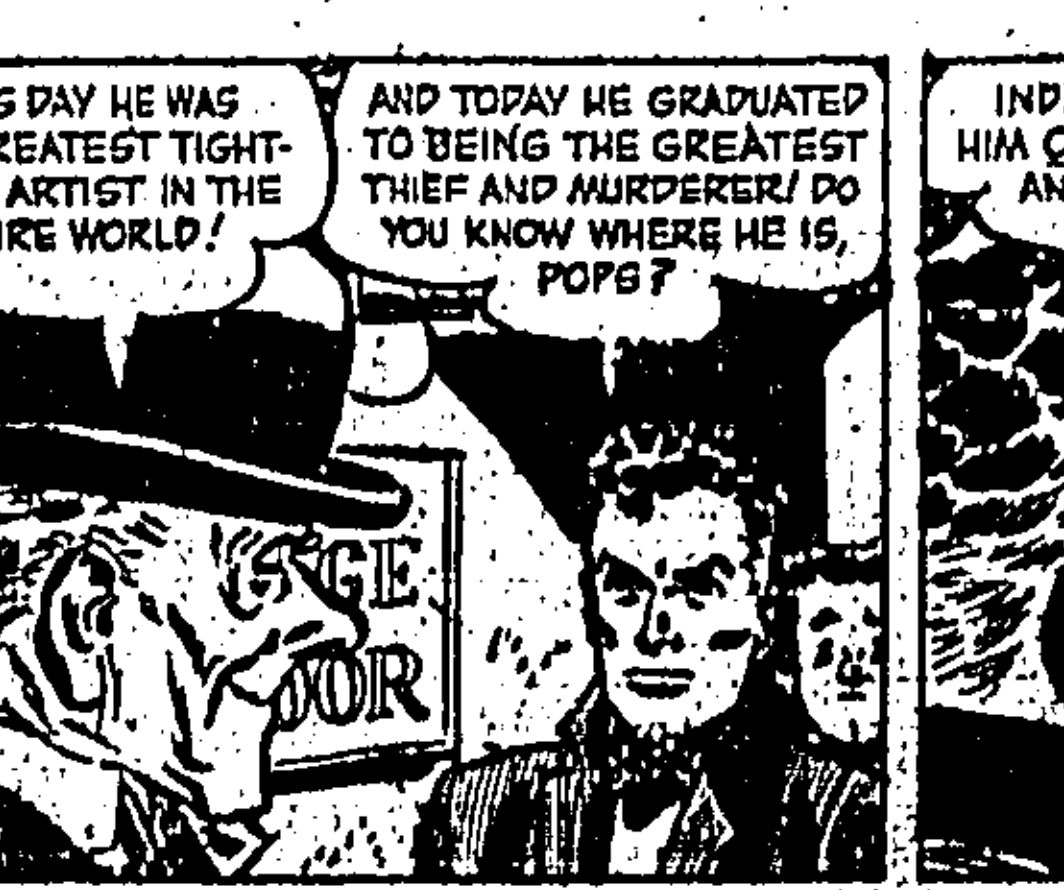


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Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	27th Aug.	28th Sept.
"CARTHAGE"	20th Aug.	21st September
"CORFU"	17th Sept.	19th October

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards

Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	27th Aug.
"CARTHAGE"	20th Sept.
"CORFU"	23rd Oct.

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due	For
"SUDAN"	24th Aug.	Japan

Homewards

Sails	For
"SUDAN"	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if convenient.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"FULTALA"	due 8th Aug.	from Japan
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"TUNDUA"	due 22nd Aug.	from Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta & Japan
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"ORNA"	due 20th Aug.	from Japan
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"UMARIA"	due 11th Aug.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Singapore for Japan
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P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"NANKIN"	sails 14th Aug.	for Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide
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"EASTERN"	sails 22nd Aug.	for Lae, Rabaul, Port Moresby, Melbourne & Adelaide
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All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

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GENERAL HOLIDAY MONDAY, AUGUST 3 By Air

Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. (San Francisco), 1:30 p.m. via P.A.A. Philippines, N. Borneo, 5 p.m. C.P.A. Formosa, 6 p.m. H.K. Airways. Sumatra, Malacca, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m. C.P.A. Japan, U.S.A. and Canada, 6 p.m. C.P.A.

By Surface Macao, 9 a.m.; 6 p.m. as Lee Hong/Tak Ship.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4 By Air

Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, 6 p.m. via Air Vietnam. Formosa, Japan, 6 p.m. T.A.C. Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m. BOAC.

By Surface Macao, 9 a.m.; 6 p.m. as Lee Hong/Tak Ship.

China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m. train via Canton.

Philippines, U.S.A., Central & South America, 9 a.m. as La Mado.

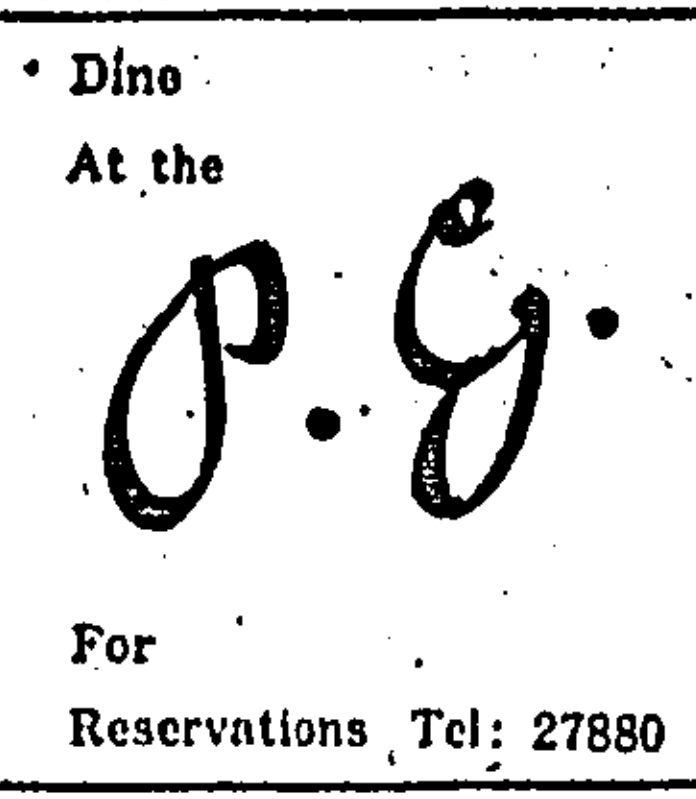
Formosa, N. Borneo, 5 p.m. as Shengking. Malaya, Burma, 3 p.m. as Holoos.

SEEK REFUGE

Guatemala, Aug. 2.

Six Cuban revolutionaries have taken political asylum in the Guatemalan Embassy in Havana following last week's unsuccessful revolt against the Cuban Government, according to Guatemalan Government sources here.

The uprising in Cuba took the form of an attack last Sunday by about 200 revolutionaries on army posts at Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo in Oriente Province. —Reuter.



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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 83, Queen's Bldg. Tel: 26651.



PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves Hongkong	Leaves Hongkong	For
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Sailed	24 Aug.	Japan
"VIETNAM"	Sailed	31 Aug.	Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	Sailed	26 Aug.	—
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due Hongkong	Via
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	4 August	27 Aug.	Saigon
"VIETNAM"	22 August	14 Sept.	Saigon
"CAMBODGE"	28 Aug.	20 Sept.	Saigon

via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports.

via Djibouti to Madagascar.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves Hongkong	For
"COURSEULLES"	Sailed	2 Sept.
"AURAY"	Sailed	23 Sept.
"LAOUADDI"	Sailed	8 Oct.
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
"SILVERDANAL"	Sailed	3 August
"MEKONG"	Sailed	20 August
"COURSEULLES"	Sailed	5 October
"AURAY"	Sailed	24 October

† Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.

Subject to change without notice.

M.V. "LA MARSEILLAISE"

will sail for

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID, MARSEILLES.

on

Tuesday, August 4th, at NOON

EMBARKATION: Passengers are requested to board the vessel between 9 and 11 a.m. on Tuesday, August 4th.

BAGGAGE: Baggage room, hold and cabin luggage have to be registered at the Kowloon Godowns, Godown No. 50 (No. 2 Gate, Canton Road Entrance) from 9 a.m. to noon and from 2 to 5 p.m. on Monday, August 3rd.

CABIN BAGGAGE: cannot be accepted on board before embarkation time. Passengers will therefore have to collect their baggage from the godown between 9 and 11 a.m. during which period cabin baggage only may also be registered.

Passengers are requested to note that ALL BAGGAGE must be registered as prescribed above.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes
Queen's Building Tel: 26651

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EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"LENEVERETT"

Arrives Aug. 4 from Manila.
Sails Aug. 6 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"NOREVERETT"

Arrives Aug. 10 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 19 for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR ARCTURUS"

Arrives Aug. 10 from Japan.
Sails Aug. 10 for Manila.

"STAR ALCYONE"

Arrives Aug. 21 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 22 for Naha & Japan.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

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HONGKONG AND KOWLOON

TEN CENTS EACH

The Pattern Of World Trade

Problems Affecting
Asian Countries:
Raw Materials, Food

The general meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.), which was held in Indonesia last February, was followed by a nine-day Trade Promotion Conference in Manila, which was attended by 150 delegates and observers from 37 countries.

Observers from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.) and the Commission for Asia and the Far East of the International Chamber of Commerce were also present.

As 20 Asian countries, extending from Pakistan to the Philippines, contain nearly one-half of the world's population and control a very large proportion of vital commodities such as rubber, tin, jute, tea, the results of the Manila conference were of far-reaching importance to those countries which desire to profit from the trade exchanges which could accrue.

Yet these 20 countries enjoy only about 10 per cent of the world's trade.

Europe days offered much opportunity for discussions on such subjects as barter trade agreements, price stabilisation, credit facilities, and standardisation of Asiatic exports.

There was for instance a suggestion that countries in South-East Asia should export processed products instead of raw materials.

During this discussion the executive secretary of E.C.A.F.E., Dr P. S. Lokanathan, expressed the view that "no nation can be compelled to limit the development of its processing industry."

Asiatic countries could turn out processed goods and still export raw materials which could not be consumed by Asiatic processing plants.

EXPORT PERCENTAGE

Many interesting facts were brought out in the discussion. United States exports to the chief E.C.A.F.E. countries, for example, had increased in the period 1928 to 1952 from 9 per cent to 17 per cent in relation to world trade. Exports from Britain had fallen from 25 to 14 per cent in that period, whilst exports from Continental Europe fell from 49 to 21 per cent. The deterioration which has set in the world's basic raw materials market has affected painfully all S.E. Asia countries. The deliberations and recommendations of the conference, therefore, aimed at restoring and stabilising these markets.

Four of the recommendations are:

(a) That the Asiatic countries should adopt, singly or collectively, methods that would help to stabilise raw materials prices;

(b) That barter agreements between governments should not be ruled out completely, but that interested countries should study their possibilities;

(c) That steps be taken to improve port facilities, to bring about a reduction of foreign rates;

(d) That Customs procedures should be simplified and tariff barriers reduced.

These committees were appointed to study marketing research as an aid to improving trade, methods of increasing exports, and considerations of import needs and export availabilities.

BURMESE ECONOMY

A review of commercial conditions of Burma has been issued by the Board of Trade. The review points out many of the difficulties, political, financial and labour, which Burma, in common with many of the countries in South-East Asia has suffered. The Burmese economy, it is stated, is dependent largely on the production of rice, of which Burma was before the war the world's greatest exporter. Since the war these exports have fallen by 60 per cent up to the 1950-51 period.

The dependence upon rice, from Burma, and the difficulties these countries have experienced in replacing the loss of the Burma supplies, are illustrated in the situation affecting Indonesia and Ceylon. The former's Minister of Agriculture has made it known that although Indonesia will produce about 350,000 tons more rice this year than last she will still have to import 400,000 tons. The country needs about 7,000,000 tons a year and domestic production is insufficient to meet the country's most serious economic problem. As a long-term project Indonesia is spending R.2,000 million in Borneo on rice production with the assistance of experts from F.A.O. and others. She has to import wheat and flour and, thereby, acquires the population to a change of diet.

At Geneva Asian representatives to the International Labour Organisation conference issued grave warnings over the need of East-West trade following an armistice in Korea. A plea for the expansion of such trade was made by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour in Ceylon, Mr Jayawardene, who called the blessings of the recent barter agreement concluded be-

tween Ceylon and Communist China—rubber from Ceylon in exchange for rice, both commodities eagerly sought by the respective countries. Mr Jayawardene said: "If the democracies are unable to act collectively and meet the challenge in the field of trade of another portion of the world which believes in a different ideology, no country can be blamed for taking action in the interests of the people."

FACT WITH CHINA

Ceylon, it may be recalled, was faced with a slump in the price of her rubber as a result of the completion of stockpiling by the U.S.A. and other Western countries after the outbreak of the Korean hostilities and, in fact, was unable to dispose of her stocks. On the other hand, she needed rice and was unable to obtain it from the usual sources associated with the Western world. She turned to China with results eminently profitable to Ceylon, whatever may be thought of China's ideas on the barter deal. "The rubber-rice agreement entered into (by Ceylon) with the People's Republic of China," said Mr Jayawardene, "has established for a time the price paid for our rubber at a level about world average and the price paid for our rice requirements below the world price."

An extension of such deals, not only by Ceylon, is possible, perhaps unavoidably, but the underlying tone of the Geneva discussions was that the "haves" had a great responsibility towards the "have-nots" and to recognise such responsibility may prove disastrous for democracy in the near future.

India is another of the S. E. Asia countries experiencing economic difficulties, not the least of which is the provision of food for her growing population. Two years ago she had to start buying in dollars from the U.S.A. 2,000,000 tons of wheat and other edible grains. Her five-year plan envisages greater acreage to be put under cultivation for agricultural products. This increase is hastened by the drop in the price of jute, which has fallen sharply from R.90 the maund (80 lb.) to R.20. The jute growers have turned to cereals, a spontaneous procedure independent of the five-year plan. Prices of cotton and tea have also fallen, adversely affecting the country's balance of payments.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

However, the saving, in the imports of food and the general reduction in imports of consumer goods have enabled India to proceed with the purchase of capital goods for her hydro-electric and irrigation development. Her industrial capacity is being expanded, diversified and modernised. Oil refineries near Bombay are nearing completion; the import of refined products will, in consequence, be lessened and so will the drain on foreign currency. Coal is reaching record levels of output and exports, to the extent that production is worrying the producers. (Australia has a similar worry, but has found a market for her coal in Korea, transported in Japanese ships.) Generally speaking India has gone far to put her house in order, appreciates the necessity of export potentials and seems to have embarked upon a new phase of industrial activity on a broader basis than hitherto.

The failure of France to find a stable government is worrying to the financial world. Exports are languishing while imports continue to pile up with the result that she has a big deficit in the European Payments Union in April and May. The United States paid the April deficit (\$50,000,000) direct to the union and also may have to pay the May deficit through some contribution from the Mutual Security Agency. France is now asking that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation should bear the cost, whole or part, of fighting the Communist forces in Indo-

China. She pleads that her outlays there are for the common good. The same argument is being urged that the United States should advance the funds necessary to complete the work of rehabilitation and modernising of her ports damaged in the Second World War. Some 30 per cent of that work of reconstruction and recovery has yet to be done. It is quite possible that a mission from France may proceed to Washington to obtain financial aid to complete the ports' restoration, even if that aid be in the form of a long-term loan.

ARGENTINE RECOVERY

At the beginning of May, President Peron, in his annual presidential message to Congress, dealt largely with the recovery, particularly of agricultural products, which had set in in Argentina during the past 18 months. He said that in her foreign trade Argentina had an adverse balance of 2,118 m. pesos in 1951 and of 3,412 m. in 1952, in which year her exports had fallen to the lowest level since the beginning of the century. The country had suffered the most pronounced shortage in agricultural and pastoral production known in Argentina's economic history—owing to prolonged drought.

But now the 1952-53 crop, the most abundant on record, showed striking increases over the average of the last five years, wheat by 58 per cent, and 271 per cent over 1951. The corresponding figures for maize were 30 per cent and 81 per cent for barley, 105 per cent for sorghum, and for rice, 280 per cent and 1,553 per cent. Argentina's gold and foreign exchange position had deteriorated last year, with only 722 m. pesos, in September, available in gold and foreign exchange. By April 23 of this year she had recovered a balance of 1,358 m. pesos, and the foreign exchange position had improved to 1,772 m. pesos, a promising situation due to the advantageous export of many products, including wool, prepared meat, cheese and hides.

With France enabled the disposal of 10,000 tons of linseed oil. From the beginning of this year up to April 30 shipments of grain and oilseeds had reached 604,340 metric tons, compared with 343,202 tons in the corresponding period of 1952.

He has contacted a number of the bigger business firms, improving them of the importance of Philippine participation in the Djakarta Fair.

Secretary Balmaceda's move followed the approval by the Cabinet of Philippine representation in the Indonesian Fair.

Bidding For Capital

The Governments of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya are proposing to offer tax concessions to industries in a bid to attract foreign capital. Singapore's Financial Secretary, W. C. Taylor, told Reuters the governments would launch parallel legislation and it would be based on concessions for capital expenditure.

Mr Taylor said at present initial and annual allowances were granted in respect of capital expenditures, and the proposed legislation would increase these with retrospective effect.—Reuters.

THAILAND
TRYING TO
BOOST
EXPORTS

The Thai Government is at present trying to boost exports, especially of rice, hides and timber, with a view to earning more foreign currency.

The Government has asked the British authorities to speed up rice shipments during the next three months to the rate of 50,000 tons per month, to cover the balance from the total allocation made for the year 1953 of 320,000 tons, trade circles believe. It is also believed that the Thai Government will meet a request by the British authorities for an extra allocation of 150,000 tons of rice for British Overseas territories in South-East Asia.

Meanwhile, even though the rubber market still remains for Government-to-Government contracts for rice, free rice in the Thai market has already turned to a buyers' market because of higher prices predominating here.

To cope with such a turn in the rice trade situation, Thailand is trying to revise her trade policy by easing export regulations on some commodities like timber and hides and also trying to impose stringent regulations on the imports of luxury commodities.

It is understood that the Government has decided to lift the ban on the export of some varieties of timber—including mal yung (Dipterocarpus species)—on a controlled licence basis. It is explained by trade sources that mal yung is at present in great demand from overseas.—Reuters.

Ceylon
Rubber For
Red China

Ceylon is willing to increase supplies of sheet rubber to Communist China by 20,000 tons a year, bringing the total to 70,000 tons, according to a Government spokesman in Colombo.

He said that the additional quantity could be provided if the Chinese Government agreed to pay above the world market price.

Under the Sino-Ceylon rubber and rice agreement now in force, Ceylon supplies 50,000 tons of sheet rubber to China a year in exchange for 270,000 tons of rice.

The spokesman also indicated that the Ceylon Government would ask the Chinese to reduce the price of next year's rice supplies under a five-year trade agreement between the two countries.

He said that there were indications that the world price of rice would touch its lowest level next year. The Burmese Government, he said, had warned rice producers of a reduction in the price of next year's rice would therefore be justified, the spokesman said.

He added that the cost of Burmese rice might fall below the cost of Chinese rice, for which Ceylon now paid £55.10s a ton under the trade agreement.—Reuters.

Quality In
Exports
A Necessity

This is the basis on which most small businesses have grown into giants. Indeed, it is the basis on which all banking operates. Your bank manager may charge you 6 per cent on an overdraft, but he will give you 2 1/2 per cent on the money you deposit with him. Result? A profit of 3 1/2 per cent.

If you are running a small business at a profit and think that more capital will bring in more profit, then if you have not got enough capital you must borrow money. For example, so long as you can borrow at 5 per cent and use the money to make 6 per cent, it is worth your while.

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He said that Indians should sacrifice their comforts and try to industrialise their country as soon as possible so that it should not be difficult for them to capture markets in Asia and other countries.

The General has promised the manufacturers his fullest co-operation during his term in Australia.

There has been a gradual decrease in the export of Indian goods to Australia very recently and the General was requested to take up the immigration question with the Australian Government.

It was suggested that a number of India's finished products should be exhibited both in Australia and New Zealand.—United Press.

Synthetic Rubber
Bill Passed

The United States Congress has completed action on a compromise bill to sell the Government's synthetic rubber factories to private industry.

The House and Senate, both approved the measure by voice vote and sent the bill to the White House for President Eisenhower's signature.—United Press.

There Are Five
Ways Of Making
A Million

(By E. C. GAYLER)

Do you want to make £1,000,000 and join the ranks of Britain's select 60 millionaires? Is there any hope of your ever doing so?

Surprising as it may seem in these days of heavy taxation, lack of incentive, restrictions on working hours, and so on, the answer to both questions is undoubtedly "yes."

If you have any doubts you have only to look in the British newspapers and almost daily you will read about big deals involving the sale of businesses, properties, blocks of shares, and so on, bringing in to their owners huge sums of money.

Most of these deals, of course, represent years of hard work and development. Even in the luxurious days of the past, when taxation was low, fortunes were not exactly made overnight.

THERE'S STILL HOPE

The days when people like Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Rothschild, Lipton, Ford, Morris, and Austin could amass really big fortunes running into many millions are over. Taxation has taken care of that.

But there is still hope for men with ideas and drive who aspire to money-making. These days, being a "millionaire" does not mean keeping £1,000,000 on deposit in the bank. Nor does it necessarily mean that if all your assets were sold, you could proceed to take up the existing owner by taking an option on his premises and then sell to your original buyer, there is usually a handsome profit to be made.

This is how the ordinary house agent makes his money. He finds a buyer for your house and gets a commission for his services.

The fourth way of making money is a development of the third.

Many old-established companies own the freeholds of their premises. These properties may have been built years ago at low cost, and their value today is many times the original. Take an example. The XYZ company has a freehold building built 80 years ago for £200,000. Its value today is probably at least £1,000,000, but until the business is closed down or the property is sold the value of the building to the original shareholders is still only £200,000.

So what happens? Along comes Mr A. with an offer to buy the business. He may not really want it at all. What he is after is the £800,000 difference between today's value of the property and its original cost.

To get this he buys enough shares to get control of the company, sells the building for £1,000,000, leases it back from the new owner for 99 or 999 years on a rental basis, and pockets the £800,000.

MYSTERY SHARE BIDS

Simple, isn't it? But it is going on all the time now, which is why you read about so many "mystery" bids for shares on the Stock Exchange.

The fifth way is much more complicated. Suppose you have a business which has built up a reserve of cash and investments. With these you buy another business, and so add to your earning power or profits. The additional profits may bring in more money than you need so you can either buy another business and go on expanding or make a big cash distribution to your shareholders or pay bigger dividends.

Whatever you do, you put up the value of your original shares, which is where the profit comes in—and a very nice profit, too, because there is no tax to be paid on capital appreciation.

Glasgow-born Isaac Wolfson is the main architect of fortune-building this way. Starting as a six-a-week worker in a furniture factory, he now owns a great "empire" of stores with an enormous mail-order business. And so the money-making goes on. There are other ways, of course, particularly by gambling and inheritance. But the gambler rarely keeps the money he makes and inheritance, with today's heavy death duties, is more often a burden than a benefit.

THIS IS QUICKER

Of course, converting a small shop or factory into a giant cannot be done overnight, which is why I call it the hard way. It may take 20, 30, or even 50 years.

The late Sir Montague Burton started a back-street tailor's shop in Chesterfield with a borrowed £100 in 1900. When he died last year he was in the millionaire class with 640 branch shops and the largest clothing factory in the world. From his small beginning he built up a business worth £15,000,000.

Then the second way is a very modern development of the first, but it takes less time. Instead of building up an actual business, one makes money by dealing in other people's businesses.

Many people who have built up a business the first hard way want to cash in on their earnings or perhaps want more money for expansion. This is where the financiers come in. They put up the money and hope later to resell to their own clients.

In effect, they are acting as agents by bringing together the people with money and the

people need it, but there is a lot of risk—which is where the profit comes in.

When a financier puts up the money for one of these deals he charges a commission for his services, and if he cannot resell he will find that while facing somebody else's capital he has tied up his own, which does not suit him at all, as the essence of making money this way is to keep "liquid," i.e., always keeping one's money turning over.

BUY AND SELL

Most of this type of money-making is done by what we call in the City "leasing houses," which may be banks, trusts, finance houses, or Stock Exchange brokers.

The third way is much more highly specialised, although the principle is the same—buying cheap and selling dear.

Suppose, for instance, you heard of somebody or a big group who wanted a new block of offices and got to know of one which might be sold. If you can take up the existing owner by taking an option on his premises and then sell to your original buyer, there is usually a handsome profit to be made.

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SHEAFFERS
Skrip



Ann Durrant, who will be taking part in the ballet sequences of Guildford's Coronation pageant, ties her slipper before going on to practise.

Walkie-talkies go into action to control the stage hands at Guildford's pageant

GUILDFORD. Guildford, the county town of Surrey which could not raise £140 to pay for a gold plate dinner service presented to Charles II when he visited the place nearly 300 years ago, has had no such trouble in finding the money to celebrate the Coronation.

In spite of a tight economy drive the corporation have granted £25000—representing just over 2d. rate for decorations and a pageant, procession and entertainments which will last more than ten hours.

Traders' £1000
Traders in the town have contributed another £1000, and everyone taking part is giving their help voluntarily or providing materials at cost-price.

The celebrations will begin at 4 p.m. with a 1000-strong procession through the main streets. It will take one hour and is minutes to pass. Then the entertainments will move to the Corporation's 176-acre Stoke Park where, from 5.30 onwards, there will be parades of 100 horses, 150 show dogs, and the Chiddingfold Farmers' Foxhounds; folk, old time and square dancing, rhythmic and physical training displays and musical interludes. By nine o'clock, when the

by DENISE RICHARDS

1000-cost pageant "Elizabeth to Elizabeth" begins, at least 20,000 people are expected to be there.

The pageant has five episodes, starting with Elizabeth I's visit to Guildford when she was a few weeks' old.

It has been written by Miss Mollie Liggett, 40-year-old, slim and dark-haired, who has been chief librarian of the borough for 14 years, and Mr. Jack Penycate, 40-year-old journalist, who has taken an active part in amateur dramatics for many years.

"Our main difficulty was the limitation of an open air theatre—no quick dialogue was possible in case a huge audience missed some of the bits in spite of the microphone," Miss Liggett said to-day.

Research team
"The script took us two months to complete, working at nights and at week-ends."

It would have taken weeks longer if the authors had not had the help of Dr. Enid Dance, scholarly, middle-aged curator of Guildford's museum, and the staff of the library. They did much of the historical research.

Rehearsals began in halls and cantenens last April, and now are held almost nightly on the site. The "theatre" is two sides of a

shallow valley, and is being prepared by Mr. Donald "Fairy" Fairbairn, the deputy borough surveyor. On one side is a 40 yard x 30 yard grass "stage" with a 30ft-square wooden stage; on the other side the audience will stand, or, if they are lucky, get one of 2500 seats available. Two hundred old people and 5000 will have reserved seats.

The back-cloth is the borough's coat-of-arms. Big surprise for the finale will be the dropping of a second back-cloth with a "top secret" design.

Teenagers dance
Guildford is proud of the ballet company it has had since the war and the pageant episodes will be linked by such sequences. Choreographer is Miss Bice (pronounced Beechey) Bellairs, vivacious 42-year-old founder of the company. Music has been specially composed by Lord Chelmsford under his family name of Lord Andrew Dunsiger. Two hundred teenagers will take part.

Miss Bellairs is the wife of Lieut.-commander Alan Baird McKean, 15-year-old Fiona, one of their three children, is dancing in the ballet. Another dancer will be Dawn, Lord Chelmsford's 18-year-old daughter.

Costumes for the principals in the pageant are being hired for £150. Another £100 has been spent on cost-price materials for the rest of the costumes which are being made by volunteers in the council's rest room at the municipal offices—now the wardrobe department—under the supervision of housewife Mrs. Frances Denyer and clerk to the borough treasurer, Miss Joy Todd.

'A jig-saw'
"At present the pageant is like a gigantic jig-saw puzzle which has to be put together at the last minute," said Miss Liggett.

On THE day she and Mr. Penycate will control the performers and stage-hands by walkie-talkies lent by the Royal Grammar School.

At 11 p.m. there will be a torch-light procession and fireworks display. The famous Cobbled High Street, with the medieval gradient, has always been the site for public dancing since it was built 700 years ago, and the tradition will be maintained on Coronation Day. From 11.30 p.m. until 2 a.m. music will be relayed to the dancers from the Guild-hall.

Mr. Codd's idea
All Guildford agrees that it has one man, more than any other, to thank for the plans. He is Mr. Leslie Codd, the town's 47-year-old senior councillor, who thought of the idea and, with the backing of local organisations, put it to the corporation.

"Without Mr. Codd's efforts we might well have only had a procession and a fireworks display," says Mr. Penycate.

Now Mr. Codd is chairman of the Entertainment Committee who control 25 sub-committees and 120 members.

"We want to provide a day's good, but free, entertainment so that all our people, whether rich or poor, can take part," he said to-day.



Miss Betty Gray, a schoolteacher, will play the part of Lady Ann Weston whose husband, Francis Weston, was beheaded. She is being fitted with her dress by Mrs. Frances Denyer, one of the wardrobe mistresses.



Mr. Peter Shepherd (left), producer of the James I episode, with some of his cast in a scene during rehearsal.

FROM THE FILES 100 YEARS AGO

The following account of a disturbance caused by the mistaken zeal of a missionary, smacks somewhat of the Sumner's affair at Macao, though fortunately nothing more tragic occurred at Jerusalem, than the hurting of a dead cat at the head of the offender.

By letters of the 24th March we learn that on Palm Sunday there was a battle between the Greek and Armenian Christians, in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, about a lamp. Several persons were wounded. The Catholics remained neutral. "The English missionaries were turned out of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre because they behaved in an unseemly manner, when the procession passed on Good Friday." A missionary named Crawford (? Crawford) preached a sermon outside the synagogue, while service was going on within, and indulged in invectives against the Talmud. One of the children of Israel, incensed at this, hurled a dead cat in the face of the reverend gentleman. Mr. Crawford's friends came to the rescue, the Jews supported the defender of the Mosale rites, and a regular fight ensued. "It rained stones and mud," and the missionary and his friends were obliged to seek safety in flight. — Nautical Standard, May 7.

DAMAGES ACTION
Our readers may remember the particulars we gave (China Mail, No. 412, July 6) about the Hamburg brig Lima, which arrived here in December last, with a general cargo, partly consisting of stockfish, in which a worm (Dermestes) of a most destructive nature had generated. Some months afterwards (April 12), the Swedish barque Scandia arrived in a similar condition; and has been the occasion of a jury trial, which took place on Saturday last, (the 23rd).

The action was brought by Lubbeck & Co., consignees of certain Hamburg goods, against Von Sydow, the master of the Swedish barque, Scandia, for damage sustained by different articles during the course of the voyage from Hamburg to Hongkong. The pleadings, which are perhaps the most voluminous ever seen in our Supreme Court, asserted in the declaration, "deterioration of stock-fish, cheese, blankets, flannels, oil, and cherry cordial, by the negligence of the defendant. This was met by a counter-statement, that the damage was occasioned by worms and insects proceeding from the plaintiffs' own stock-

AN IRONIC SITUATION

Fontainebleau, Aug. 2.
Britain's offer to exchange atomic information with the United States focussed attention today on the ironic situation in Europe where the two principal Allied air commanders are forbidden to talk to each other about details of their most potent weapon.

The US Air Force General Lauris Norstad, now Allied deputy commander for air in Europe, is forbidden by American legislation to talk atomic matters with his principal subordinate, Britain's Sir Basil Embay, an Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Air Force. Sir Basil, bound by British rights official secrets act, cannot talk to General Norstad about new British developments, which are widely believed in military circles to include extremely powerful nuclear weapons and possibly a "cooling" nuclear bomb.—United Press.



Angela Derodisconou, five, is also dancing. She is being coached here by Miss Bellairs.

JOE GOES TO THE DOGS

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

THE handsome young actor had an appointment at an hotel in Park Lane. He went there by road, and when his engagement was over and he left the hotel, he found that his means of transport had disappeared.

He found a policeman, and reported his loss.

"What kind of pedal-cycle did you say?" the officer asked.

"A sports model," the actor answered, and named the make, and did his best with the rest of the particulars the police like to have when a bicycle goes astray—the angle at which the handlebars are set, the number of springs in the saddle, and the rest.

Presently all these particulars were engraved in the mind of every policeman in London.

They must have been. How else account for the fact that a fortnight later a pale youth named Joe was stopped as he pedalled the actor's bicycle round the quiet streets of the East End?

"WHERE did you get that bike?" the policeman asked him.

"Got it in Club Row," Joe answered. "Give £7 for it."

The officer with the retentive memory.

Joe was taken to the police station, and next morning was brought to Bow Street, a melancholy youth of 25, whom to look at you would say life brought few joys.

He pleaded not guilty, and Mr. Bertram Reece called for the evidence.

The young actor spoke his few lines about his loss with controlled feeling, and said he valued his bicycle at £10; the officer with the retentive memory described Joe's arrest.

"ON him, when searched," the officer added, "defendant had 11 £5 notes, 60 £1 notes, 8s. 6d. in silver and 6d. in bronze."

"The public gallery, which up till then had regarded Joe with black indifference, now looked at him with something like admiration. Joe had little to say for himself, and the magistrate found the case proved.

"He's a man of previous good character," said the officer in charge of the case, stepping into the witness-box.

"A man of money, too," the magistrate observed.

"He's a fur-naller by trade, but he's been unemployed for the last three months."

"I understand," the officer added, sounding disapproving. "he's a man who bobs heavily. He's—ahem—frequent dog tracks."

The public gallery's admiration for Joe became almost tangible.

JOE's brother went into the witness-box and said as though he felt somehow to blame for Joe's misfortune in being so rich: "As I couldn't give him work, sir, he went to the dogs."

Mr. Reece called back the officer. "I see a doctor was called," he said. "Why was that?"

"Prisoner said he felt ill when he arrived at the station," said the officer. "I might add, he served three months with the Forces, and was then discharged with neuritis."

The magistrate turned to Joe. "Pay a fine of £5 and 12s. 6d. costs," he ordered, and said to the police: "Let the bicycle be restored to its owner."

The actor slipped away from the seat they had given him in the stalls, to claim his bicycle, and then negotiated the tangled traffic in Covent Garden with it. Joe was led off to pay his fine.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
12.15 p.m. Jack Fins at the Piano with Orch; 12.30, Programme Summary; 1.30, Double Attraction—Vera Lynn and Steve Conway (Vocal); 1.45, Time Signal—David Rose and his Orch; 1.55, News, Weather Report and Announcements; 2.30, Music for you; 3, Joe the Carrier Lad—A Programme of music from the Midlands (BBC); 2.50, Small Combo Concert; 3, "A Tale of Two Cities" by Charles Dickens (BBC); 3.15, Terence Rattigan and John Gielgud—Adapted for Radio and Produced by Cieland Finn; 4.30, BBC Concert Hall—Jascha Spivakovsky (Piano); The Royal Philharmonic Orch. cond. by Clarence Raybould (BBC); 5.30, Viennese Memories—Robert Stolz; Music 6, Time Signal and Programme Summary; 6.02, Children's Half Hour—The Pied Piper—A Cameo Cartoon by Trevor; 10.11, Incidental music composed by Ray Martin (BBC); 6.30, The songs of Julia Stynes; 7, South American Merry-Go-Round; 7.50, Educating Archie—with Peter Brough and Archie Andrews. Stopped at last Thursday's Broadcast (BBC); 7.50, Weather Report; 8, Time Signal and World News (London Relay); 8.10, Artist of the Week—Andre Segovia (Guitar); 8.30, Variety Fanfare—From the North England (BBC); 9, The Lamp—A Talk on by Geoffrey Burnand (Studio); 9.15, Record Review presented by Curtis Hindson (Studio); 10, The Forces Show (Recorded London Relay); 10.20, Weather Report; 11, Radio News Reel (London Relay); 11.15, Goodnight Music; Good Save The Queen; 11.30, Good night.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"You used to enjoy taking long walks before we were married—I guess the honeymoon's over, all right!"

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICE GUTHRIE, for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited, at 115 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.